

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

13TH YEAR. NO. 233.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1898.

TWO CENTS

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This Plan Under Consideration by the Cabinet.

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By That Time the Cubans Would Know something of Self-Government — Also, if They Finally Gained Complete Independence They Would Be Better Prepared For It by Living For a Time Under an Autonomous Plan—The Natives of the Island Believed to Be Incapable of Self-Government at Present. The Point Reached Where This Country Must Stop the Bloody War—If We Demand Cuban Independence Spain Will Fight to Save Her Self-Respect.

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If we insist upon immediate Cuban independence it would bring on war, for neither Spain nor any country with any self-respect could tolerate such interference in what we must recognize as her domestic quarrel. While we should doubtless succeed it would involve terrible loss to us and still further suffering to Cuba. That she is unfit as a whole for self-government just yet is the opinion of many intelligent and impartial outside observers, who have studied her people and prevailing conditions; there exists, too, a very considerable party in the island composed of the most enlightened inhabitants who favor trying autonomy.

If we are to intervene as a compulsory arbitrator, are they to be left wholly out of the account together with Spain, and only the insurgent party considered? Suppose now we say to Spain that in the interest of humanity and peace, and for the preservation of our own commercial interests, we insist upon a cessation of hostilities, and that we will take advantage of it to inform the Cubans that for the sake of the same compelling considerations they must concede something. The Cubans, on the other hand, would certainly hear respectfully any views we present to them in regard to a settlement, and could not fail to follow them.

Should Spain offer such self-government as the whole world would recognize as fair, putting Cuba in the same condition as an English colony and withdrawing from the island, as soon as quiet is restored, all but a nominal military force, we might properly insist on its acceptance. This would be a substantial victory for Cuba, would leave Spain to retire with self-respect, and would leave Cuba better off than though now made independent. Spain has vainly tried to put down the insurrection; the insurgents have vainly tried to drive Spain out and establish a government, and the only way to bring about speedy peace is to take into consideration the claims, rights and feelings of both parties.

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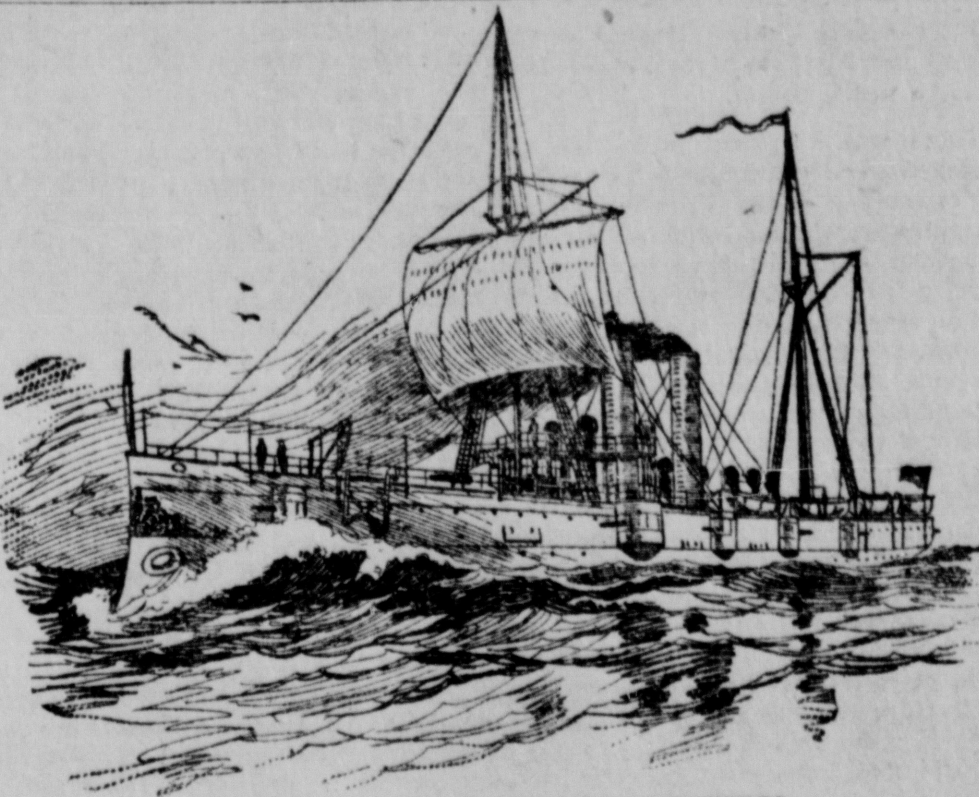
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The Weather.

Showers; colder tonight; fresh southerly, shifting to westerly winds.

ACCIDENT. SAYS SPAIN.

Captain of Spanish Court of Inquiry Interviewed.

NO TORPEDO WRECKED THE MAINE.

He Advances Reasons For His Opinion. Internal Explosion Not Due to Careless Discipline—Accidents Some Times Unavoidable.

HAVANA, March 12.—Captain Peral, president of the Spanish naval court of inquiry into the Maine disaster, has granted an interview, in which, after speaking of the difficulty in examining the wreck, owing to its tangled condition and the deepness of the mud, he said:

"It is possible that we may propose to the American authorities to raise the hull by means of the floating dock, brought from England and now in Havana harbor."

"We cannot believe there was an external explosion of a torpedo, for the following reasons: A torpedo, following the line of least resistance, must have blown a great hole in the mud at the bottom of the harbor. No such hole was found. A torpedo must have thrown a large mass of water into the air if exploded at a depth of only 25 feet or so, or at least have produced a wave reaching the other ships and the shore of the harbor."

"We have examined every one on shipboard or shore who saw the explosion, but no one can be found who remarked any upheaval of the water or a big wave. A torpedo explosion always kills fish in the vicinity. No fish were killed by the Maine disaster, as fishermen who have known the harbor for many years testify. To produce the effects noted in the wreck, a torpedo would have to be of enormous size, fully 150 or 200 kilos."

"I am, therefore, of opinion that the explosion occurred within the ship. I know and respect Captain Sigbee, and I believe the American regulations effecting naval conduct, which I have read and found admirable, were carefully observed. But some things which cannot be foreseen are bound to happen in any navy."

TROOPS SOON TO MOVE.

The New Artillery Regiments Assigned. Different Fortifications to Be Reinforced.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Orders have been issued at the war department for manning the newly established fortifications on the Atlantic coast from Boston down to Galveston on the gulf. They include the organization of the two new artillery regiments, Nos. 6 and 7, authorized by a recent act of congress. The Sixth regiment will have its headquarters at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and the Seventh regiment its headquarters at Fort McHenry, Md. Colonel Williston, just promoted, will have command of the Sixth regiment and Colonel Sinclair, just promoted, has been assigned to the command of the Seventh. The location of these two regiments at the points indicated will necessitate the transfer of the artillerymen now occupying these garrisons to other places. They will be distributed among the other fortifications.

The orders for the manning of the new batteries demand the utmost promptness in their execution, and it is expected that the movements of the troops to the various places assigned them will begin within the next 24 hours.

THEE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

House Naval Committee Decides They Must Be Built—Increased Force of Naval Marines.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Three new battleships of the staunchest type afloat have been authorized by the house committee on naval affairs and a provision for their construction was inserted in the naval appropriation bill. At the same time, the committee agreed on a maximum price of \$400 per ton for armor plate for our vessels, increased the force of naval marines by 473 men, and put matters in fair shape for a decision on the location of drydocks, probably four in number, capable of accommodating the largest sized war vessels.

The new warships provided for will be of the finest pattern. It will be two years, doubtless, before they can be placed in commission. One of them, the committee decided, should be after the ill-fated Maine. The appropriation for their construction was not fixed, being referred to the subcommittee on appropriations, which will report to the full committee today.

American Liner Overdue.

LONDON, March 12.—The American liner Paris is three days overdue.

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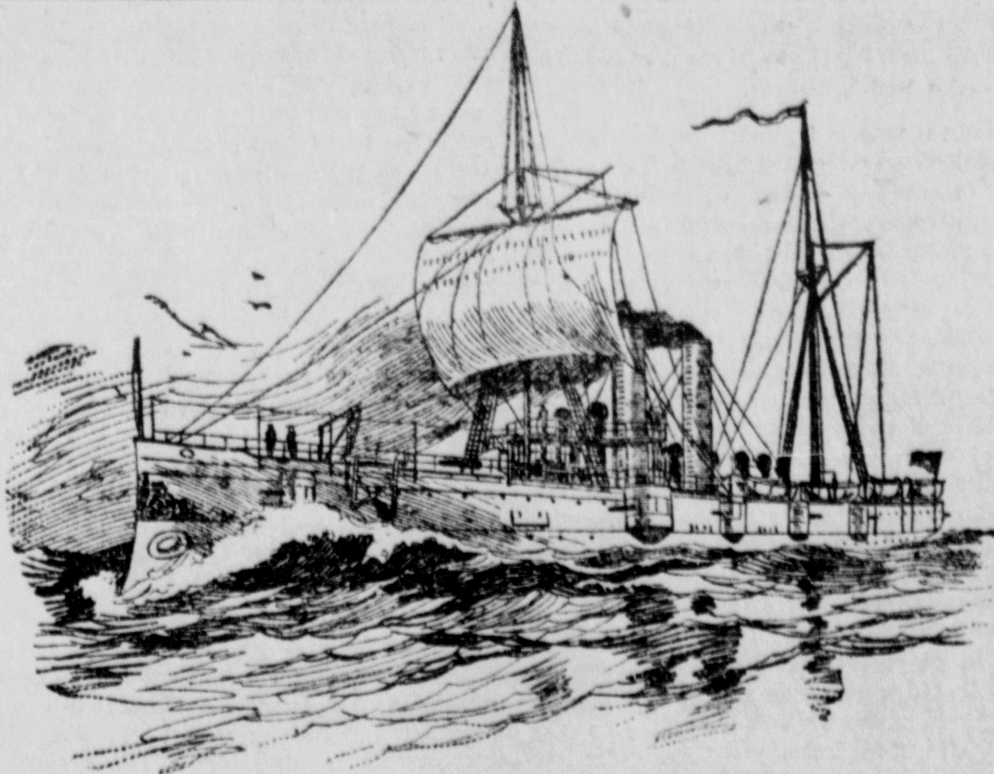
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Captain of Spanish Court of Inquiry Interviewed.

NO TORPEDO WRECKED THE MAINE.

He Advances Reasons For His Opinion. Internal Explosion Not Due to Careless Discipline—Accidents Some Times Unavoidable.

HAVANA, March 12.—Captain Peral, president of the Spanish naval court of inquiry into the Maine disaster, has granted an interview, in which, after speaking of the difficulty in examining the wreck, owing to its tangled condition and the deepness of the mud, he said:

"It is possible that we may propose to the American authorities to raise the hull by means of the floating dock, brought from England and now in Havana harbor."

"We cannot believe there was an external explosion of a torpedo, for the following reasons: A torpedo, following the line of least resistance, must have blown a great hole in the mud at the bottom of the harbor. No such hole was found. A torpedo must have thrown a large mass of water into the air if exploded at a depth of only 25 feet or so, or at least have produced a wave reaching the other ships and the shore of the harbor."

"We have examined every one on shipboard or shore who saw the explosion, but no one can be found who remarked any upheaval of the water or a big wave. A torpedo explosion always kills fish in the vicinity. No fish were killed by the Maine disaster, as fishermen who have known the harbor for many years testify. To produce the effects noted in the wreck, a torpedo would have to be of enormous size, fully 150 or 200 kilos."

"I am, therefore, of opinion that the explosion occurred within the ship. I know and respect Captain Sigsbee, and I believe the American regulations effecting naval conduct, which I have read and found admirable, were carefully observed. But some things which cannot be foreseen are bound to happen in any navy."

TROOPS SOON TO MOVE.

The New Artillery Regiments Assigned. Different Fortifications to Be Reinforced.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Orders have been issued at the war department for manning the newly established fortifications on the Atlantic coast from Boston down to Galveston on the gulf. They include the organization of the two new artillery regiments, Nos. 6 and 7, authorized by a recent act of congress. The Sixth regiment will have its headquarters at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and the Seventh regiment its headquarters at Fort McHenry, Md. Colonel Williston, just promoted, will have command of the Sixth regiment and Colonel Sinclair, just promoted, has been assigned to the command of the Seventh. The location of these two regiments at the points indicated will necessitate the transfer of the artillerymen now occupying these garrisons to other places. They will be distributed among the other fortifications.

The orders for the manning of the new batteries demand the utmost promptness in their execution, and it is expected that the movements of the troops to the various places assigned them will begin within the next 24 hours.

THREE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

House Naval Committee Decides They Must Be Built—Increased Force of Naval Marines.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Three new battleships of the staunchest type afloat have been authorized by the house committee on naval affairs and a provision for their construction was inserted in the naval appropriation bill. At the same time, the committee agreed on a maximum price of \$400 per ton for armor plate for our vessels, increased the force of naval marines by 473 men, and put matters in fair shape for a decision on the location of drydocks, probably four in number, capable of accommodating the largest sized war vessels.

The new warships provided for will be of the finest pattern. It will be two years, doubtless, before they can be placed in commission. One of them, the committee decided, should be after the ill-fated Maine. The appropriation for their construction was not fixed, being referred to the sub-committee on appropriations, which will report to the full committee today.

American Liner Overdue.

LONDON, March 12.—The American liner Paris is three days overdue.

White Kid Slippers

We are ready for you with a complete line of slippers, all styles and all colors.

CHILD'S WHITE or PAT-ent leather, 80 & 90c 5 to 8 at....

CHILDREN'S WHITE or Patent leath- 90c & \$1 er, 8½ to 11,

MISSSES WHITE or PAT-entLeather, \$1 & \$1.10 11½ to 2 at

These are not cheap slippers, BUT CHEAP PRICES.

W. H. GASS,
220 Diamond.

HE MET HIS MATCH.

WHY BULLY BRONSTON OF WYOMING WILL NEVER BOX AGAIN.

The Champion Pugilist of the Hunting Grounds Had Downed Many Kinds of High Officials, but Never Before Tackled a Young Consul.

There was a hardy fellow named Bronston who lived in a shack on a desert claim just at the edge of the Wyoming hunting grounds who had a reputation for being about as handy with his fists as the next corner. Bronston had an especial dislike for the "dude" hunters, and it was his boast that in a fair encounter he could best anything wearing good clothes and carrying 57 pounds of variegated ammunition. He was kept fairly busy.

The hunting grounds, despite the presence of Bronston, became more popular year after year, until finally he had to be a little more select in his operations, as there were altogether too many visitors to allow him time to do the whole lot justice. He finally announced that in future he was going to whip nobody under the rank of colonel in military life and nobody who in civil life wasn't at least a mayor of a big town or a president of a railroad. By following this plan he succeeded in filling his time comfortably without overworking himself. He was uniformly successful until one day a party stopped at his ranch and introduced themselves as eastern tourists bent on doing some elk extermination. They asked if they might stop overnight with him.

"Gentlemen," said Bronston, "do it happen that they's a giniral among you?"

No, there didn't happen to be. "A judge, mebbe, or a vice president?"

There was not. It was an unofficial party. The only man with anything approaching an official designation was a young fellow who was Portuguese consul in a seaport town down east. He wasn't a native of Portugal himself—just a plain American citizen, who had been appointed to the place because he had the time to attend to the few duties.

"Concernin a consul," said Bronston reflectively, "I don't know. I never heard of sich. Doubtless, mebbe, it's a responsible an honorable job."

He was answered that it was. "Well," he suggested, "mebbe he'll do. Come out here in the yard, gentlemen, an the exercises will begin."

They had no idea what was coming, but Bronston explained briefly, and the young man seemed perfectly willing to take his part in the melee, though the others, terrified, tried their best to argue Bronston out of it. The desert claim settler made a rush at his victim and found he wasn't there. He had carefully stepped aside, and as the mountain fighter thundered past him the consul hit him on the ear. Then the Portuguese representative followed up his advantage, and leaping upon the prostrate Bronston battered his head against the ground until he had worn a hole in the hard soil. He picked Bronston up and threw him out into the road, and then went out and threw him back again. The Portuguese consul, it may be remarked, had spent the better part of his life learning how to box and wrestle, and this was his first opportunity to let himself out.

In an hour Bronston came back to life. He wearily looked about him and said, "Gentlemen, did a dozen or two supreme court judges sneak up while I wasn't lookin an tackle me?" He was told that no such thing had happened.

"P'raps it was a state legislater?"

No, it was just a young man who was a Portuguese consul.

He drew a sad sigh. "I wouldn't 'a' believed it," he said. "I had more confidence in the institutions of this land of freedom of ourn. To think that a man who has licked governors an state 'torneys an sheriffs an congressmen should be whooped till he's half dead by a furrier that can't talk the langwidge of his own furrin country! Gentlemen, they ain't no use bein patriotic no more. The republican form of gov'ment is crumblin an she's goin to fall. Dog it all, I beat the daylight out of a reg'lar United States senator wunst, an here I am on the broad of my back with two ribs broke by a emissary of despotism! The game's over, an the U. S. of Americky ain't got a chip to cash in."

The speaker of the house of representatives went up that way to hunt after ward, but when somebody suggested to the desert claimant that there was an excellent chance to give greatness a fitting pugilistic reception he said it was no use. He would very likely whip the statesman, but what would be the good? Since the young men of the country had got to prostituting their great talents to the service of foreign dynasties he felt that the country had gone to the dogs and that there would be no substantial joy even in blacking the eye of the president himself.—Chicago Record.

A Woman's Way.

"Forty cents for a telegram, please," said the dentist's attendant. "There," said the dentist, as he opened and read the document, "that's from one of my patients, breaking an appointment, and she makes me pay for the telegram. Would any one but a woman do that? That goes on her bill."—New York Times.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Lesson For the Week Beginning March 12. Comment by Rev. W. J. Yates, A. M. Topic, The Breadth of God's Love.

SCRIPTURE READING.—Acts x, 11-20.

It is one of the curious things in human nature that holding to truth and duty tends to narrow men in their views and sympathies. Holding tenaciously some item not fully recognized by others often leads to a pride of knowledge and sense of superior moral worth which at times becomes almost arrogance itself. Others are looked upon as ignorant or willfully vicious. More and more we withdraw ourselves from them lest we be contaminated by intercourse with them. We grow in our pride of mental and moral superiority and become settled in our sectarian bigotry.

So Peter found himself when Cornelius' servants came to ask him to go to the godly centurion's house and show him the true way to serve God. Jesus might not eat with or keep company with one of another religion. His exclusiveness was a constant badge of His piety and purity. Three times the vision on the housetop of Simon the tanner was given to the apostle before he was moved far enough from his Jewish narrowness to understand the breadth of the Christian fellowship and the real nature of his mission as an apostle of Jesus Christ.

One of the hardest things for us to master is the fact that others who do not believe as we do may still be sincere and earnest and as truly godly in life and purpose as ourselves.

When the practice of others is different from our own, we wonder how they can do such things and yet hope for the favor of God.

Our exclusiveness is not a sign of superiority, but of an intolerant spirit, far different from the spirit of the Master.

Peter finds that God has many true worshipers who are not Jews. Though they had not the enlightenment which the Jews possessed regarding spiritual things they had the earnest spirit of inquiry and of obedience and of beneficence toward the needy. They were and ever are loved of God. His command is to His more favored children to not regard such as wicked and worthless, but to go to them in the spirit of helpfulness and meekness, gladly giving them instruction in the right way, showing sympathy and friendliness.

Ruskin in his "St. Mark's Rest" shows how this mind rules in so much of our interpretation of things national as well as individual. All are eager in the missionary service of their own schism. But zeal for our sect is not love of God or our fellow man.

God's love is over all His works. He accepts all everywhere who reverence Him and work the things they believe right according to their best light.

Religious Gambling.

In a prayer meeting recently a young man said that two of them had debated whether they would come to that service or go to a concert in another church. They decided to "flip up a cent." They tried it twice, and both times it was for the concert, but after all they thought it was duty to come to the church prayer services, and so they had come and taken part in it. This shows a decided advance in sentiment over what has prevailed in times past in many places. More and more the people are coming to use reason instead of chance to decide the course of duty. Still there are too many who leave the decision of their course of action to some juggling of cents or feelings. Religious gambling has had too large a place in times past. Payment of financial obligations has been left to the chances of lotteries of various kinds instead of provided for by honest contributions. Some churches never seem to be able to get through a deficiency without a fair or supper or entertainment of some kind. This is often worse than tossing coins to see if you should go to prayer meeting. Eat your way through is not so good as pay your part.

Fuller Life.

Sir William Hamilton well said that there are but two ends to be reached in life—perfection and happiness. It almost seems as if these two are really only one. Happiness is the aim of every one and is the real good and goal toward which all should strive. But there are so many paths which are alluring which never reach this mark. A selfish or self centered, self seeking life can never be happy. Our lives must be Christ centered if we would know true joy. Activity is also necessary. No idle life can ever be a satisfied one. Exertion, noble activity, godlike strife for mastery, is one of the essentials of life in its full exercise. Work for others must fill the heart and mind and hands if we will find contentment. One must love, love deeply, passionately, must give his life and all powers unreservedly to his loved ones, if he would know the ecstasy of being. In the glow of self sacrifice one first finds real satisfaction of soul. This is the Christ soul and the Christ life. Do you know it?

Christmas Cards and Easter Anthems.

These two terms well express the fundamental difference between the two festivals—carols and anthems, simplicity and grandeur. Sweet must be the simple music which tells the story of shepherds and angel songs, of manger and virgin born babe. Grandeur must be the burst of holy melody which celebrates the triumph of life over death.

Probably no theme has so thrilled the hearts of men as this Easter gladness. The grandest musical compositions ever devised by men have been written for its celebration. The "Gloria" of Mozart's "Twelfth Mass" stands unrivaled. The oratorio of "The Messiah" is perhaps the noblest musical composition as a whole which the world has ever heard. The hallelujah chorus is its climax. Song expresses what the other arts cannot hope to do. The human voice combined with musical instruments reaches a point which sculpture and painting and architecture can never hope to attain.

HOW SHE DID IT.

Girl Cashier's Mind Reading Methods of Making Change.

The girl cashier of a Madison street restaurant was for three weeks believed by one of the customers to be a lineal descendant of Morgan le Fay and to have some of the family traits of Heller, the second sight magician, for she seemed to know by intuition or instinct or something else what was the price of the meal he had consumed and also just the amount of money in his hand when he approached to pay. He first noticed that when he presented a 35 cent check she immediately laid upon the rubber mat a dime and a nickel which she had been holding for change.

"How," this man inquired of himself, "did she know that 15 cents would be the correct change? There was no earthly way for her to tell what money I was going to offer her either. How did she come to have the exact change ready without a second's delay or without having to go to the cash register for it?" He could not answer to his own satisfaction.

The next day he bought a 45 cent meal, and she promptly laid a nickel before him, the 5 cent piece being the only coin she held in her hand. It was the correct amount, as he gave her a half dollar. He experimented several times afterward and at last appealed to her for information.

"Why," she said, "didn't you ever notice the tint of your check?" When I see you coming 20 feet away, I know by the slate colored check that you have eaten 20 cents' worth. If you have a red ticket, that warns me that you want to pay for a two bit meal. A blue one means 30 cents. This yellow one is, of course, for 40 cents. The amount is printed upon the check, but the color is my warning."

"Yes," said the other, somewhat relieved, "that seems easy. But still my money is not of different colors. How do you know what change to have ready? That's mind reading, sure."

"Not at all. When you come with a quarter ticket, you will usually give me the exact change or half a dollar. I have a quarter ready for you in my left hand in case you give me a half. Suppose your ticket is a 35 cent one; you'll either give me the correct amount or a half dollar—or perhaps a dollar. With 15 cents in one hand and 50 cents in the other I'm ready for any demonstration almost."—Chicago Record.

THE GAME OF HIS LIFE.

Showing One's Varying View of Golf as He Plays Well or Ill.

On the links of the Island Golf club at Garden City, N. Y., two men were having a hot game, with success about even. They were good friends and complimented each other on their good shots and looked the other way after a fizzle. Just as the younger one stepped upon the tee to drive off for the sixth hole a very swagger cart came spinning up the road that crosses the links near that tee. A stunning young woman was driving. She pulled up sharply near the tee and called out to the man about to drive:

"George, dear, won't you come home now and not delay luncheon?"

The man straightened up with an air of disgust at the interruption and replied:

"Not now. I'm playing the game of my life."

"I wish you'd come," she said.

"No, not now," he answered. "I'm playing too well. I wouldn't quit this for 40 luncheons. I'm breaking my record by ten strokes."

"Well, I'll drive up and down here and wait for you," she said.

As she started off George, dear, turned to continue the game of his life. He sliced his drive and lost the ball in the blackberry bushes in the ravine. He dropped a new ball and lost one stroke. Then he topped the ball on the niblick shot out of the whir and didn't gain three feet. Finally he got out with seven and was bunkered in the road that crosses the field. There he lost two more strokes and the rest of his temper. Finally he got out of the bunker and with a beautiful lie used his brassey for a three-quarters iron and overshot the hole by 50 yards into the tall grass. There the ball was lost.

Ten minutes later the swagger cart was spinning down the road at the top speed of the horse, the stunning young woman sitting very erect and statuesque and driving with superb skill. In the back of the cart, with his heels dangling and brandishing two golf clubs, sat George, dear.

The game of his life was over.—New York Sun.

Britishers can send a closed letter to any part of the British Isles for a penny, provided it does not weigh more than a quarter pound.



The best thing with which a mother can crown her daughter is a common sense knowledge of the distinctly feminine physiology. Every woman should thoroughly understand her own nature. Every woman should understand the supreme importance of keeping herself well and strong in a womanly way. Nearly all of the pains and aches, nearly all the weakness and sickness and suffering of women is due to disorders or disease of the organs distinctly feminine.

A woman who suffers in this way is unfitted for wifehood and motherhood. Maternity is a menace of death. Thousands of women suffer in this way because their innate modesty will not permit them to submit to the disgusting examinations and local treatment insisted upon by the average physician. These ordeals are unnecessary. Dr. R. V. Pierce, an eminent and skillful specialist, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., has discovered a wonderful remedy with which women may treat and speedily cure themselves in the privacy of their own homes. This medicine is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned. It makes them well and strong. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and rests the tortured nerves. Taken during the critical period, it banishes the usual discomforts and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. Thousands of women who were once weak, sickly, nervous, fretful invalids, are now happy, healthy wives, because of this medicine. It is sold by all good medicine dealers and no honest dealer will advise a substitute.

"When I commenced using Dr. Pierce's medicine some three years ago," writes Mrs. Ella J. Fox, care of W. C. Fox, of Eldorado, Saline Co., Ills. "I was the picture of death. I had no heart to take anything. Weight was 125. My husband had been to see five different doctors about my trouble (female weakness). I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's medicine, also wrote to him for advice. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and one vial of his 'Pleasant Pellets,' and am now a well woman."

CAN'T MAKE A MISTAKE.

All you have to do is to take your Neighbor's Advice and Promptly Act on it.

Our readers have no excuse for going astray. The way is almost fenced with guide posts in East Liverpool! They are on every highway and byway. "He that runs may read." Investigate this example. Any day you can notice a cart running too and from the Post Office driven by a letter carrier. It's the only one in the city, so you can't make a mistake. It's occupant's name is Mr. Henry Bevington. His residence is at the corner of Avondale and Bradshaw avenue. Walk out there and interview Mrs. Bevington about Doan's Kidney Pills.

You can't make any mistake about following her advice. She says: "During the last three years I have been troubled with my kidneys, having a dull steady aching pain in the back. When stooping over or sitting for some time it would change to quick pang as I arose to an upright position. My back tired out easily when walking or standing long and I often had headaches, dizziness and in the morning great depression. I have taken medicines, many of them, but have found Doan's Kidney Pills that I got at W. and W. Pharmacy to be more suitable for my complaint than anything I ever tried. I have no trouble with my back, do not have the headache as I did, rest well, feel refreshed in the morning and get up earlier than I did before taking them. I give Doan's Kidney Pills credit for my better health and advise others to use them as I am sure they will find them up to their representation."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

MADE ME A MAN

ALL NERVOUS DISEASES—Falling Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indulgences. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young and fit a man for study, business or marriage. For Weakness, Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. They cure thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure. 50 CENTS per package or refund the money. Price \$2.00. By package, or six packages (full treatment) for \$10.00. Sent in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circular free. **AJAX REMEDY CO.,** 75 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by John I. Bodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

Why Miss Willard Did Not Marry.

"Why have I never married? I should frown down your impertinent question, but I won't. The sweetest compliment I ever received came from Mr. W. T. Stead. He said in an article on the W. C. T. U., 'She is a woman that men adore,'" said the late Frances Willard. "I don't have any offers of marriage now, but when I did I could not choose between them. How did I refuse? Wrote them letters, the kindest and most grateful I knew how."—Boston Globe.

Some Good Things Coming.

It is said that the faculty of Lombard University at Galesburg, Ills., has decided to add dancing to the regular college curriculum. It is only a matter of time when the up to date colleges probably will turn out bachelors of waltzing, masters of football and doctors of pink teas.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Floating Bogs.

"Floating bogs" are found in the Lake of the Woods and other waters of Minnesota. The bogs nourish a large number of plants, shrubs and even small trees, as well as little animals. They drift about with the winds, and sometimes get caught in sheltered coves, where they remain and become fixed to the bottom.

STRUCK A BIG SNAG

Blake's School Bill Hit It In the House.

ASHFORD CALLED BY HESS

An Attempt Was Made to Pass the Measure, but It Was Not as Some Members Desired, and It Went Over—Some Hustling Is Necessary.

COLUMBUS, March 12.—[Special.]—Senator Blake's bill to reorganize the board of education of East Liverpool struck a snag in the house yesterday on account of the peculiar manner of the wording. The bill provides that, instead of the present board elected by wards, the board shall consist of seven members elected at large.

Instead of specifying the East Liverpool district, it is made to apply to all cities having a population less than 10,956. This would be wide reaching, and when Mr. Ashford tried to pass it through the house under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Hess objected. Mr. Ashford claimed that the bill was purely local, but the house sustained Mr. Hess, and the bill was laid over. If it is found necessary to amend it, lively work will be required to get it through the legislature in time to make it operative for the spring election.

WILSON.

The Straube Piano.
Smith & Phillips.

BOUGHT A HANDSOME HOUSE.

George Sebring Purchased the Golding Property.

The papers were signed yesterday afternoon which makes George Sebring the owner of the handsome residence occupied by M. E. Golding in Fifth street. The price paid was \$11,000.

Mr. Sebring will move into the house next Monday. Mr. Golding will occupy his residence on Thompson hill, and H. A. Keffler will move to the Mackall property in Fourth street.

Have you called on Fred Laufenberger lately? What for? To see the nicest line of spring suitings ever shown in East Liverpool.

ST. CLAIR PRIMARIES.

Votes Are Being Cast at the Town Hall in Calcutta.

Township officers are being nominated in St. Clair township this afternoon, the vote being cast in the town hall at Calcutta.

The principal contest is for assessor, G. W. McKee and Alex McDonald being the candidates. The battle has lasted through several weeks. Another contest is for clerk, but is not attracting much attention.

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TWO BOYS WERE FIGHTING

When Captured by Officer Whan In Sixth Street.

Officer Whan last evening found two small boys who were having a pitched battle in Sixth street. He immediately captured the youngsters and started for city hall with them amid the wild howls of the lads who promised never to fight again. They were finally released, a couple of very badly frightened youngsters.

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"Pr'aps it was a state legislater?"

No, it was just a young man who was a Portuguese consul.

He drew a sad sigh. "I wouldn't 'a' believed it," he said. "I had more confidence in the institutions of this land of freedom of ours. To think that a man who has licked governors an state torneys an sheriffs an congressmen should be whooped till he's half dead by a furrier that can't talk the langwidge of his own furrin country! Gentlemen, they ain't no use bein patriotic no more. The republican form of gov'ment is crumblin an she's goin to fall. Dog it all, I beat the daylight out of a regular United States senator wunst, an here I am on the broad of my back with two ribs broke by a emissary of despotism! The game's over, an the U. S. of Americky ain't got a chip to cash in."

The speaker of the house of representatives went up that way to hunt after ward, but when somebody suggested to the desert claimant that here was an excellent chance to give greatness a fitting pugilistic reception he said it was no use. He would very likely whip the statesman, but what would be the good? Since the young men of the country had got to prostituting their great talents to the service of foreign dynasties he felt that the country had gone to the dogs and that there would be no substantial joy even in blacking the eye of the president himself.—Chicago Record.

A Woman's Way.

"Forty cents for a telegram, please," said the dentist's attendant. "There," said the dentist, as he opened and read the document, "that's from one of my patients, breaking an appointment, and she makes me pay for the telegram. Would any one but a woman do that? That goes on her bill."—New York Times.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Lesson for the Week Beginning March 13. Comment by Rev. W. J. Yates, A. M. Topic, The Breadth of God's Love.

SCRIPTURE READING.—Acts x, 11-20.

It is one of the curious things in human nature that holding to truth and duty tends to narrow men in their views and sympathies. Holding tenaciously some item not fully recognized by others often leads to a pride of knowledge and sense of superior moral worth which at times becomes almost arrogance itself. Others are looked upon as ignorant or willfully vicious. More and more we withdraw ourselves from them lest we be contaminated by intercourse with them. We grow in our pride of mental and moral superiority and become settled in our sectarian bigotry.

So Peter found himself when Cornelius' servants came to ask him to go to the godly centurion's house and show him the true way to serve God. Jesus might not eat with or keep company with one of another religion. His exclusiveness was a constant badge of His piety and purity. Three times the vision on the housetop of Simon the tanner was given to the apostle before he was moved far enough from his Jewish narrowness to understand the breadth of the Christian fellowship and the real nature of his mission as an apostle of Jesus Christ.

One of the hardest things for us to master is the fact that others who do not believe as we do may still be sincere and earnest and as truly godly in life and purpose as ourselves.

When the practice of others is different from our own, we wonder how they can do such things and yet hope for the favor of God.

Our exclusiveness is not a sign of superiority, but of an intolerant spirit, far different from the spirit of the Master.

Peter finds that God has many true worshippers who are not Jews. Though they had not the enlightenment which the Jews possessed regarding spiritual things they had the earnest spirit of inquiry and of obedience and of beneficence toward the needy. They were and ever are loved of God. His command is to His more favored children to not regard such as wicked and worthless, but to go to them in the spirit of helpfulness and meekness, gladly giving them instruction in the right way, showing sympathy and friendliness.

Ruskin in his "St. Mark's Rest" shows how this mind rules in so much of our interpretation of things national as well as individual. All are eager in the missionary service of their own schism. But zeal for our sect is not love of God or our fellow man.

God's love is over all His works. He accepts all everywhere who reverence Him and work the things they believe right according to their best light.

Religious Gambling.

In a prayer meeting recently a young man said that two of them had debated whether they would come to that service or go to a concert in another church. They decided to "flip up a cent." They tried it twice, and both times it was for the concert, but after all they thought it was duty to come to the church prayer services, and so they had come and taken part in it. This shows a decided advance in sentiment over what has prevailed in times past in many places. More and more the people are coming to use reason instead of chance to decide the course of duty. Still there are too many who leave the decision of their course of action to some juggling of cents or feelings. Religious gambling has had too large a place in times past. Payment of financial obligations has been left to the chances of lotteries of various kinds instead of provided for by honest contributions. Some churches never seem to be able to get through a deficiency without a fair or supper or entertainment of some kind. This is often worse than tossing coins to see if you should go to prayer meeting. Eat your way through is not so good as pay your part.

Fuller Life.

Sir William Hamilton well said that there are but two ends to be reached in life—perfection and happiness. It almost seems as if these two are really only one. Happiness is the aim of every one and is the real good and goal toward which all should strive. But there are so many paths which are alluring which never reach this mark. A selfish or self centered, self seeking life can never be happy. Our lives must be Christ centered if we would know true joy. Activity is also necessary. No idle life can ever be a satisfied one. Erection, noble activity, godlike strife for mastery, is one of the essentials of life in its full exercise. Work for others must fill the heart and mind and hands if we will find contentment. One must love, love deeply, passionately, must give his life and all powers unstinted to his loved ones, if he would know the ecstasy of being. In the glow of self sacrifice one first finds real satisfaction of soul. This is the Christ soul and the Christ life. Do you know it?

Christmas Cards and Easter Anthems.

These two terms well express the fundamental difference between the two festivals—carols and anthems, simplicity and grandeur. Sweet must be the simple music which tells the story of shepherds and angel songs, of manger and virgin born babe. Grandeur must be the burst of holy melody which celebrates the triumph of life over death.

Probably no theme has so thrilled the hearts of men as this Easter gladness. The grandest musical compositions ever devised by men have been written for its celebration. The "Gloria" of Mozart's "Twelfth Mass" stands unrivaled. The oratorio of "The Messiah" is perhaps the noblest musical composition as a whole which the world has ever heard. The hallelujah chorus is its climax. Song expresses what the other arts cannot hope to do. The human voice combined with musical instruments reaches a point which sculpture and painting and architecture can never hope to attain.

HOW SHE DID IT.

Girl Cashier's Mind Reading Methods of Making Change.

The girl cashier of a Madison street restaurant was for three weeks believed by one of the customers to be a lineal descendant of Morgan le Fay and to have some of the family traits of Heller, the second sight magician, for she seemed to know by intuition or instinct or something else what was the price of the meal he had consumed and also just the amount of money in his hand when he approached to pay. He first noticed that when he presented a 35 cent check she immediately laid upon the rubber mat a dime and a nickel which she had been holding for change.

"How," this man inquired of himself, "did she know that 15 cents would be the correct change? There was no earthly way for her to tell what money I was going to offer her either. How did she come to have the exact change ready without a second's delay or without having to go to the cash register for it?" He could not answer to his own satisfaction.

The next day he bought a 45 cent meal, and she promptly laid a nickel before him, the 5 cent piece being the only coin she held in her hand. It was the correct amount, as he gave her a half dollar. He experimented several times afterward and at last appealed to her for information.

"Why," she said, "didn't you ever notice the tint of your check?" When I see you coming 20 feet away, I know by the slate colored check that you have eaten 20 cents' worth. If you have a red ticket, that warns me that you want to pay for a two bit meal. A blue one means 30 cents. This yellow one is, of course, for 40 cents. The amount is printed upon the check, but the color is my warning."

"Yes," said the other, somewhat relieved, "that seems easy. But still my money is not of different colors. How do you know what change to have ready? That's mind reading, sure."

"Not at all. When you come with a quarter ticket, you will usually give me the exact change or half a dollar. I have a quarter ready for you in my left hand in case you give me a half. Suppose your ticket is a 35 cent one; you'll either give me the correct amount or a half dollar—or perhaps a dollar. With 15 cents in one hand and 50 cents in the other I'm ready for any demonstration almost."—Chicago Record.

THE GAME OF HIS LIFE.

Showing One's Varying View of Golf as He Plays Well or Ill.

On the links of the Island Golf club at Garden City, N. Y., two men were having a hot game, with success about even. They were good friends and complimented each other on their good shots and looked the other way after a fizzle. Just as the younger one stepped upon the tee to drive off for the sixth hole a very swagger cart came spinning up the road that crosses the links near that tee. A stunning young woman was driving. She pulled up sharply near the tee and called out to the man about to drive:

"George, dear, won't you come home now and not delay luncheon?"

The man straightened up with an air of disgust at the interruption and replied:

"Not now. I'm playing the game of my life."

"I wish you'd come," she said.

"No, not now," he answered. "I'm playing too well. I wouldn't quit this for 40 luncheons. I'm breaking my record by ten strokes."

"Well, I'll drive up and down here and wait for you," she said.

As she started off George, dear, turned to continue the game of his life. He sliced his drive and lost the ball in the blackberry bushes in the ravine. He dropped a new ball and lost one stroke. Then he topped the ball on the niblick shot out of the whir and didn't gain three feet. Finally he got out with seven and was bunkered in the road that crosses the field. There he lost two more strokes and the rest of his temper. Finally he got out of the bunker and with a beautiful lie used his brassy for a three-quarters iron and overshot the hole by 50 yards into the tall grass. There the ball was lost.

Ten minutes later the swagger cart was spinning down the road at the top speed of the horse, the stunning young woman sitting very erect and statuesque and driving with superb skill. In the back of the cart, with his heels dangling and brandishing two golf clubs, sat George, dear.

The game of his life was over.—New York Sun.

Britishers can send a closed letter to any part of the British Isles for a penny, provided it does not weigh more than a quarter pound.



The best thing with which a mother can crown her daughter is a common sense knowledge of the distinctly feminine physiology. Every woman should thoroughly understand her own nature. Every woman should understand the supreme importance of keeping herself well and strong in a womanly way. Nearly all of the pains and aches, nearly all the weakness and sickness and suffering of women is due to disorders or disease of the organs distinctly feminine.

A woman who suffers in this way is unfitted for wifehood and motherhood. Maternity is a menace of death. Thousands of women suffer in this way because their innate modesty will not permit them to submit to the disgusting examinations and local treatment insisted upon by the average physician. These ordeals are unnecessary. Dr. R. V. Pierce, an eminent and skillful specialist, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., has discovered a wonderful remedy with which women may treat and speedily cure themselves in the privacy of their own homes. This medicine is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned. It makes them well and strong. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and rests the tortured nerves. Taken during the critical period, it banishes the usual discomforts and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. Thousands of women who were once weak, sickly, nervous fretful invalids, are now happy, healthy wives, because of this medicine. It is sold by all good medicine dealers and no honest dealer will advise a substitute.

"When I commenced using Dr. Pierce's medicine some three years ago," writes Mrs. E. J. Fox, care of W. C. Fox, of Eldorado, S. D., "I was the picture of death. I had no heart to take anything. Weight was 125. My husband had been to see five different doctors about my trouble (female weakness). I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's medicine, also wrote to him for advice. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and one vial of his 'Pleasant Pellets,' and am now a well woman."

CAN'T MAKE A MISTAKE.

All you have to do is to take your Neighbor's Advice and Promptly Act on it.

Our readers have no excuse for going astray. The way is almost fenced with guide posts in East Liverpool! They are on every highway and byway. "He that runs may read." Investigate this example. Any day you can notice a cart running too and from the Post Office driven by a letter carrier. It's the only one in the city, so you can't make a mistake. It's occupant's name is Mr. Henry Bevington. His residence is at the corner of Avondale and Bradshaw avenue. Walk out there and interview Mrs. Bevington about Doan's Kidney Pills.

You can't make any mistake about following her advice. She says: "During the last three years I have been troubled with my kidneys, having a dull steady aching pain in the back. When stooping over or sitting for some time it would change to quick pang as I arose to an upright position. My back tired out easily when walking or standing long and I often had headaches, dizziness and in the morning great depression. I have taken medicines, many of them, but have found Doan's Kidney Pills that I got at W. and W. Pharmacy to be more suitable for my complaint than anything I ever tried. I have no trouble with my back, do not have the headache as I did, rest well, feel refreshed in the morning and get up earlier than I did before taking them. I give Doan's Kidney Pills credit for my better health and advise others to use them as I am sure they will find them up to their representation."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

MADE ME A MAN

ALL NERVOUS DISEASES—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore lost vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Take this time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine **AJAX TABLETS**. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure. Price 50 CENTS per package; or six packages (full treatment) for \$2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circular free. **AJAX REMEDY CO.,** 75 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by John I. Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

Why Miss Willard Did Not Marry.

"Why have I never married? I should have been down your impertinent question, but I won't. The sweetest compliment I ever received came from Mr. W. T. Stead. He said in an article on the W. C. T. U., 'She is a woman that men adore,'" said the late Frances Willard. "I don't have any offers of marriage now, but when I did I could not choose between them. How did I refuse? Write them letters, the kindest and most grateful I knew how."—Boston Globe.

Some Good Things Coming.

It is said that the faculty of Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill., has decided to add dancing to the regular college curriculum. It is only a matter of time when the up to date colleges probably will turn out bachelors of waltzing, masters of football and doctors of pink teas.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Floating Bogs.

"Floating bogs" are found in the Lake of the Woods and other waters of Minnesota. The bogs nourish a large number of plants, shrubs and even small trees, as well as little animals. They drift about with the winds, and sometimes get caught in sheltered coves, where they remain and become fixed to the bottom.

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Will Be Employed In a New Industry.

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Because the publication of the names of the interested parties would at this time work injury to the project, the NEWS REVIEW does not today give out all the information it possesses, but within a short time the announcement can be made. Meantime the public is assured that work to greatly increase the importance of East Liverpool is quietly going on.

The Straube Piano.
Smith & Phillips.

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The most leonine whiskers I ever saw were Skobelev's. They were of immense length when he drew them out, as was his wont, but when let alone seemed only half as long. I dare say they had their lank days, but not so far as I know. The term "whiskerando" (now well nigh obsolete) had more meaning than those who used it thought.

—London Truth.

White Robes.

We speak of garments glistening white And hope those stainless robes to wear Soon as we reach the realms of light, Where all is pure and fair.

But not for that alone He came, Our Jesus, strong to save and bless. His was the cross, the bitter shame; Ours is His holiness.

And in this sin soiled world may we, Though fierce the foe and hard the fight, Share in His perfect purity And walk with Him in white.

Teach us to know Thee as Thou art, Jesus a present Saviour Thou, And let us claim a spotless heart And wear our white robes now!

—Annie Clarke.

Have You Inspected It?

Inspected What?

Why the Magnificent
JOB and BOOK WORK
turned out at the....

News Review Job Office

FINE Presses, Skilled Workmen, Superb Material. Thousands of dollars worth of latest Designs and Styles of Type, Border and Novelties. All work absolutely guaranteed.

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But not for that alone He came, Our Jesus, strong to save and bless. His was the cross, the bitter shame; Ours is His holiness.

And in this sin soiled world may we, Though fierce the foe and hard the fight, Share in His perfect purity And walk with Him in white.

Teach us to know Thee as Thou art, Jesus a present Saviour Thou, And let us claim a spotless heart And wear our white robes now! —Annie Clarke.

Have You Inspected It?

Inspected What?

Why the Magnificent JOB and BOOK WORK turned out at the....

News Review Job Office

FINE Presses, Skilled Workmen, Superb Material. Thousands of dollars worth of latest Designs and Styles of Type, Border and Novelties. All work absolutely guaranteed.

Test the
News Review
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The News Review.

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HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.

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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., SATURDAY, MARCH 12.

UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Label at the head of their columns.

WATCH for the "collud gemmen in de wood pile" as you read the advocacy of the lower region sheet of a change in the membership of the water works trustees. The NEWS REVIEW will hit the would-be reacher after public funds in due time. For the present, we will merely say that there is "LAND FOR SALE."

THE Toledo Blade believes the report of the centennial commission is being withheld for a purpose, and the chances of Toledo securing the big event will be lessened. The Blade is right. That report should be made before the general assembly adjourns. It would be the height of folly to hold the matter over until the next session.

WHILE the statement that Emperor William declared the Yankees should not take possession of Cuba, should be taken at this time with a grain of allowance, there is little doubt that he feels no friendship for this government and would aid Spain if it lay in his power. Then it would become the duty of Uncle Sam to spank two European rulers.

OLD and decrepit, without money or credit, Spain is cutting a sorry figure in the eyes of the world. Italy is selling her arms at a big profit, and to save its bondholders France may be compelled to lean toward Madrid with some show of friendliness, but taken all in all the once proud nation is but a shadow of its former greatness, using its rapidly waning powers to dig its own grave.

EVERY good Republican in East Liverpool will one week from today be given an opportunity to show where he stands. If he favors an honest municipal government, unattended by those dangerous features that always accompany ring rule, he will vote for candidates who can be trusted to carry out their oath of office and do their duty as the men they are. A vote for any other man is a decidedly risky proceeding.

THE position of the Democratic party in the congressional campaign cannot win it a victory unless some issue appears on which it can make a vigorous fight. It can gain nothing from the war scare, since the administration has done all that the thinking people of the country demanded, while free silver will fall very flat if put forward as a leading claimant for votes. The people will have no more of tariff reform, and any personal attack upon President McKinley is impossible.

PASS IT WITHOUT DELAY.

If the legislature will enact a law prohibiting trusts from doing business in Ohio, it will do much to remove the unfavorable impression created by the work already done. The facts revealed by the senate committee appointed to investigate the methods of trade combinations, are such as to demand a law of this character.

Ohio is systematically bled every year by powerful trusts whose managers fret because they cannot safely rob the people of larger sums. The strength arising from the union of their interests has given them a power to which the public bows because it can take no other course. The state can compel these combinations to quit business, can bring about that reform which the people have so long desired. It needs but a little backbone in the legislature. If the senate and house will quietly lobby out of the capitol and begin to do business in the interests of the people they represent, these trusts will soon be a thing of the past.

NOT MUCH CANAL TALK

Members of the Legislature Are Not Interested.

SOMETHING ABOUT WATERWAYS

That Cost Ohio Millions of Dollars to Construct and Are Costing the State Hundreds of Thousands Every Year to Maintain—Assemblymen Down to Work.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE]

COLUMBUS, March 12.—The care of the canal system of the state is an important proposition for the legislature to deal with, but the indications now are that the fight against the canals will not be as fierce or insistent as was expected. During the last legislature a sharp fight was made for the entire abandonment of the canal system, and as a result of that fight the appropriation was cut down and a commission was appointed for the purpose of investigating the canal system and reporting upon the advisability of abandonment and sale or suitable improvements. This commission consisted of Representatives Charles C. Richardson and C. F. Aldrich and Senators T. E. Cromley and S. J. Williams. These gentlemen made a thorough investigation during the two years and reported against any abandonment of the canals, except some small and useless portions, and recommended that the state at once adopt a definite policy regarding the canal system, so that the uncertainty which has existed for many years shall be removed. It was the sense of the commission that this policy should be one of improvement, and suggested that in order to secure the building of the new boats and developing the means of transportation over the canal system, that the legislature enact a law offering all builders of new boats a bounty of \$500, payable in rebate of tolls upon such boat at the rate of \$100 per year. The commission also expressed its faith that a waterway, connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio river, will be undertaken at some time in the near future, and that this state, having two or more canals running north and south, will almost certainly secure that waterway if the canals are maintained. Furthermore it was the belief of the commission that the indirect benefits that have accrued to the present time more than offset the cost of maintenance since the state resumed control of the canal system. "Indirect benefits" means reduced railroad rates, although the report does not say so. The principal argument of the advocates of canals is that they threaten a competition that compels railroads to keep their freight rates within reasonable bounds. This is claimed for canals that are doing no business and it is a fact that the railroad interests are most active in the demand for canal abandonment.

The canal problem is of more magnitude than the casual observer might imagine and there is great diversity of opinion as to what should be done to serve the best interests of the people of the state. Along the canals the people are almost a unit against abandonment, while in counties remote from the canals the people either do not think anything about them or are demanding that these old waterways be abandoned as a useless expense to the taxpayers. It is a fact that the aggregate of business on the canals of the state is small, and many are of the opinion that they have outlived their usefulness.

Now the canal system of Ohio comprises 600 miles of navigable canals, 32,800 acres of reservoir area, and 14 miles of artificial feeders, besides the river and stream channels connecting the waters of the canals, and which form a part of the canal system. The original cost of construction of this entire system, including reservoirs and feeders, was \$14,540,572.59. The cost of maintenance of all canals from the date of their opening, in 1827 to November 1897, was \$10,324,921.55. The total receipts from all the canal system during this period was \$16,415,826.56 leaving a surplus over and above the cost of maintenance of \$5,485,905.01, showing a credit to the state of Ohio of more than one-third of the cost of construction. The amount of property which has been disposed of in the past, owing to the appreciation in the value of the property remaining, has in no way reduced the total investment of the state in her canal system. While the total business of the canals since their construction shows a balance on the right side of the book, yet this can not be taken as a criterion of the situation at present. Since the surrender of the canal system to the state by the lessees in 1877, the cost of maintenance of the entire system has been \$3,619,516.69, and the total receipts to date are \$2,465,986.24, leaving

a deficit of \$1,153,530.45, during the period of 20 years since the property was taken in charge by the state from the lessees in a badly dilapidated condition. The average cost of maintenance over and above the receipts per year has been \$58,126.52 during this period. This amount is becoming greater each year.

During the early part of the present session of the legislature there was considerable talk of a canal fight, but this seems to have all died out in the confusion of the partisan contests that are continually springing up. Indications now are that the canals will make but little disturbance, and matters will be allowed to go on as before. There may be something of a fight over the amount of the appropriation and this may be cut down, but that will be all. The report of the commission mentioned above has received only cursory attention at the hands of the committees on public works and nobody seems to care anything about it. No general system of canal improvement is likely to be adopted by the present general assembly, neither will there be any abandonment of consequence. At Maumee, Lucas county, there is a side cut of the Miami and Erie canal, about 900 feet long that is unused. It formerly led the canal into the Maumee river, but now it has another outlet. Senator Schafer has introduced a bill to abandon and sell this side cut, and it has a good chance of passage. A bill has also been introduced for the abandonment of a portion of the canal at Cincinnati, which the city desires to use for boulevard purposes. These will constitute about all the efforts that will be made at canal abandonment this year.

During the past week the legislature has settled down to work in earnest and more has been done in the last ten days than in all the rest of the session. As has been previously predicted in this correspondence, not many bills are being passed, but many measures are being brought to a summary end. Numbers are disposed of in this way every day, and the bills that are passed take up so much time in discussion that it is impossible to get along with business at any speed.

During the past week there has been considerable gossip over the scandalous conduct of the lobby and certain members of the legislature who are running things, and there will be more of this unless methods are changed very speedily.

BLAQUE WILSON.

JARVIS PAID.

A Wellsville Saloonist Settled His Account.

LISBON, March 12.—[Special]—William Jarvis, the Wellsville saloonist, paid his fine and was released from the county jail. Charles Nelson, of Leetonia, was also released.

Samuel Calligan has been made executor of the estate of Daniel Calligan, Wellsville.

C. L. Shingleton has sold to S. C. Williams and D. O. Webb, land in Liverpool for \$225. W. L. Thompson to Henrietta Hughes, lot eight in Gardendale, \$162.

Clerk McNutt was in Wellsville on business today.

The Straube Piano.

Smith & Phillips.

On the River.

The snow in the mountains is fast melting, and as a result of this the three rivers are rising. The Ohio is coming up at a fair rate, and the marks at the wharf at noon today registered 7.8 feet.

The Kanawha, Ben Hur and Keystone State are due up tomorrow as usual and are expected to arrive on time. The Bedford went down last night and the Virginia and Lorena will go down tonight.

Considerable ware will be sent south tonight, and from the outlook this morning more freight will be sent by water than has been for many weeks.

Died Last Night.

Michael Emerling died last night at his home in Jethro street, aged 65 years. A wife and several children are left to mourn his loss. The funeral will take place Monday afternoon from his late residence. Interment will be at Spring Grove.

A CALL TO ARMS.

The Old Maids' Rally, Grand Opera House, March 21 and 22.

Attended a Concert.

A number of people from this place and Wellsville attended the concert given in New Cumberland last evening. The concert was for the benefit of the public library fund, and a large sum was realized.

Constitution Here.

The ritual and constitution for the painters' union arrived this morning, and the charter will be here Monday.

Body Brussels, Tapestry, Velvets, Ingrains.

Linoleum, Oil Cloth, Straw Matting, Cocoa Matting.

CARPETS.

When you buy Carpets you do not care to experiment. You want something that has stood the test of years—the product of those mills which have a reputation of turning out nothing but the best, such as

The LOWELL, HARTFORD, And the GLOBE,

Which stand pre-eminently in the lead. We carry them all, and when you buy these goods you are not experimenting. Hundreds of patterns in body and tapestry brussels, velvets, and ingrains. These goods are the best produced and our prices are right.

Beautiful Designs in RUGS.

We carry an endless variety in rugs. Smyrnas, Moquettes, Axminster and Wiltons. Art Squares and druggets. See the new patterns in these goods,

Linoleums, Oil Cloth, Mattings,

In all the various grades and prices. We carry double the amount of carpets of any other house. You buy all these goods from the roll and are not asked to select from sample.

Specials in Furniture

received each week. You will be pleased when you look over our new goods for the spring trade.

FRANK CROOK, At the Old Corner.

Art Squares, Druggets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Window Shades.

Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture.

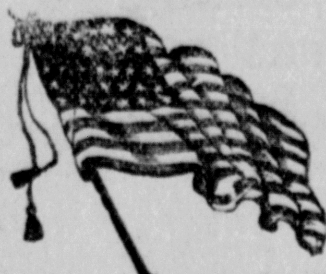
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Parlor Suits,
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SHOT AT TWO THIEVES

They Had Been Stealing James McDevitt's Chickens.

ONE SAID HE WAS HIT

The Fellow Yelled Loudly, But They Succeeded In Getting Away—An Incident Which Might Have Resulted Seriously For the Prowlers.

A number of thieves entered the chicken coop of James McDevitt, who lives on the Smith farm near the campground. Mr. McDevitt was awakened by the commotion among the chickens, and procuring a shot gun started for the coop. The thieves ran and Mr. McDevitt fired, and one of them shouted that he was shot, but kept on running. They were followed to the campground road where they managed to elude their pursuer. It is thought when the thief yelled some of the shot hit him.

Parties living in that vicinity have suffered severely because of chicken thieves during the winter, and are only waiting an opportunity to let the prowlers know they are ready to give them a warm reception.

A FUNNY BREAK.

He Pleaded That His Thirst Might Be Satisfied.

Funny features will occur, and they sometimes take place in locations where they could least be expected. A stoutly built individual wobbled into the First National bank a short time since and accosted Cashier Macrum as follows:

"Say, barkeeper, I'm awful dry and dead broke—haven't got a nickel; let me have a drink and I'll pay you tomorrow, honor bright; never break my word; pay you tomorrow, sure."

The bank official thought the fellow was simply joking and playing drunk for the fun of the thing; but a closer approach on the part of the wobbler, developed the indisputable fact that he was drunk clear through, from top to bottom and from center to circumference, and the official said:

"You've got enough, my man, and you can't get another drop in this place. We don't sell to habituals and we are not allowed to have intoxicated men about the place; so you'll please move on and save trouble for all concerned."

The fellow pleaded still more earnestly, but all in vain, and finally made his exit, staggered down the front steps and went in search of another saloon, where the barkeeper would be less strict and lawabiding, cursing vehemently and saying:

"Well, you're a dod-rotted mean old bugger anyhow, and I'll never spend another cent in your darned old saloon."

The Straube Piano. Smith & Phillips.

GETTING READY TO WIN.

Base Ball Players Preparing For the Season.

The local ball players are getting in first class shape, and when the season opens will be prepared to win the championship of the Ohio valley in a walk. It is probable but few games will be played on the home grounds unless enough money is secured to fence them.

The Phoenix club will organize their ball team in the near future, and will as usual be prepared to meet any social teams in this section of the state. They had a very strong team last season and bid fair to have even a better club this season.

In the game with the Cleveland team yesterday, Alf Shaw had two hits and two putouts to his credit, while Dick Padden made one hit.

There is again talk of organizing a cycle club in the city, but it will probably never amount to anything until there is an enclosed race track in the city.

LOCAL MEN

Will Testify In a Murder Trial Next Week.

The trial of the supposed murderer of Charles E. Gower who was killed on the Lake Erie road at Beaver last September, will come before the Beaver courts next Monday.

Several witnesses will attend from this city, and all are of the opinion that Saunders is innocent of the crime and that the guilty parties were released from custody by the grand jury. The testimony of one witness from this city will have to stand against two others who will swear against him.

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Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



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Installment and Insurance Men Are at the Bottom of the Movement, but All Others Will Be Included—Features of the Proposed Society.

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Elegant line of new mouldings to match all our papers.

1897 PATTERNS.--All wall paper, patterns of our 1897 stock, will be sold at one-half price. They will not last long at these prices. Elegant goods, and at Half Price.

HANGING PAPER.--We are ready to hang all paper bought at our store, and guarantee all work. Come in and see our line.

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One Whole Week,

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Ten acting and eight specialty people. Three shows in one. Drama, Vaudeville and Motograph, and the Ancient City Quartet.

TONIGHT,

The Outcast.

Evening Prices, 10c, 20c, 30c
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Settles Nervous Bankruptcy

Investigation shows that men who succeed are men of brains—strong nerves—great will power. Ordinary food cannot supply the vital forces which people with active brains and body require. Bicola Pills feed the nerves—make the mind bright, muscles strong—make flesh and blood and give perfect health to Men and Women. The TURNERS OF PHILADELPHIA make Bicola Pills.

J. E. Buckley, Chief Clerk National Hotel, Washington, D. C., testifies that he was a run-down—was a shadow of his former self—Bicola Pills gave him wonderful relief—he gained over twenty pounds after using them. East Liverpool Agents, W. O. Hamilton, A. H. Bulger and John I. Hodson.

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. Cures sick headache, biliousness, indigestion.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE POTTERS' BUILDING AND SAVINGS CO., of East Liverpool, Ohio, for the fiscal year ending February 28, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand at close of last fiscal year.....	\$ 17,448 28
Dues on running stock.....	113,151 64
Paid up stock.....	79,700 00
Deposits.....	20,774 83
Mortgage loans repaid.....	133,903 56
Stock or pass book loans repaid.....	2,525 00
Interest.....	39,638 81
Premium.....	1,301 06
Fines.....	236 04
Pass-books and initiation.....	244 50
Real estate.....	1,109 00
Rents.....	389 45
Insurance and taxes refunded by borrowers.....	172 29
Furniture and fixtures.....	50 00
Total.....	\$410,394 46

DISBURSEMENTS.

Loans on mortgage security.....	\$200,007 49
Loans on stock or pass book security.....	8,145 00
Withdrawals of running stock.....	52,315 45
Withdrawals of paid-up stock.....	66,800 00
Withdrawals of deposits.....	8,642 91
Dividends on running stock.....	12,106 19
Dividends on paid-up stock.....	20,573 61
Expenses, including salaries, taxes, insurance, etc.....	4,924 15
Interest on deposits.....	404 88
Insurance and taxes paid for borrowers.....	96 23
Real estate (purchased price).....	2,179 93
Cash on hand.....	34,201 62
Total.....	\$410,394 46

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Interest.....	\$ 39,638 81
Premium.....	1,301 06
Fines.....	236 04
Pass-books and initiation.....	244 50
Rents.....	389 45
Real estate.....	369 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	50 00
Total.....	\$ 42,138 86

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dividends on running stock.....	\$ 13,368 58
Dividends on paid-up stock.....	21,151 40
To fund for contingent losses.....	1,865 00
Interest on deposits.....	20,573 61
Expenses.....	4,924 15
Furniture and fixtures.....	252 55
Total.....	\$ 42,138 86

ASSETS.

Cash on hand.....	\$ 34,201 62
Loans on mortgage security.....	579,799 02
Loans on stock or pass book security.....	6,360 00
Deposits.....	627 14
Furniture and fixtures.....	5,647 74
Real estate.....	91 23
Due for insurance and taxes.....	91 23
Total.....	\$626,786 75

LIABILITIES.

Running stock and dividends.....	\$262,561 34
Paid-up stock and dividends.....	329,047 82
Deposits and interest.....	20,837 37
Fund for contingent losses.....	17,324 23
Total.....	\$626,786 75

State of Ohio, County of Columbiana, ss.

JOHN J. PURINTON being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the secretary of The Potters' Building and Savings Company, of East Liverpool, Ohio, and that the foregoing statement and report is a full and detailed report of the affairs and business of said company, for the year ending on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1898, and that it is a true and correct exhibit of its financial condition ending on that day.

JOHN J. PURINTON
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, A. D. 1898.
HOLLIS E. GROSSHANS,
Notary Public.

CERTIFICATE OF THREE DIRECTORS OR AUDITING COMMITTEE.

We, the undersigned, Thomas Plunket, A. M. Nickle and William Erlanger, auditing committee of the said The Potters' Building and Savings Company, of East Liverpool, Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the financial condition of the said company on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1898, and its affairs and business for the fiscal year ending on that day.

THOMAS PLUNKET,
A. M. NICKLE,
WM. ERLANGER.
Depositories: The Potters' National bank, the Citizens' National bank.

OF THE
The Press NEWS REVIEW

HUMS CONSTANTLY

Put in your order NOW if you want up-to-date work delivered promptly.

SHOT AT TWO THIEVES

They Had Been Stealing James McDevitt's Chickens.

ONE SAID HE WAS HIT

The Fellow Yelled Loudly, But They Succeeded In Getting Away—An Incident Which Might Have Resulted Seriously For the Prowlers.

A number of thieves entered the chicken coop of James McDevitt, who lives on the Smith farm near the campground. Mr. McDevitt was awakened by the commotion among the chickens, and procuring a shot gun started for the coop. The thieves ran and Mr. McDevitt fired, and one of them shouted that he was shot, but kept on running. They were followed to the campground road where they managed to elude their pursuer. It is thought when the thief yelled some of the shot hit him. Parties living in that vicinity have suffered severely because of chicken thieves during the winter, and are only waiting an opportunity to let the prowlers know they are ready to give them a warm reception.

A FUNNY BREAK.

He Pleaded That His Thirst Might Be Satisfied.

Funny features will occur, and they sometimes take place in locations where they could least be expected. A stoutly built individual wobbled into the First National bank a short time since and accosted Cashier Macrum as follows:

"Say, barkeeper, I'm awful dry and dead broke—haven't got a nickel; let me have a drink and I'll pay you tomorrow, honor bright; never break my word; pay you tomorrow, sure."

The bank official thought the fellow was simply joking and playing drunk for the fun of the thing; but a closer approach on the part of the wobbler, developed the indisputable fact that he was drunk clear through, from top to bottom and from center to circumference, and the official said:

"You've got enough, my man, and you can't get another drop in this place. We don't sell to habituals and we are not allowed to have intoxicated men about the place; so you'll please move on and save trouble for all concerned."

The fellow pleaded still more earnestly, but all in vain, and finally made his exit, staggered down the front steps and went in search of another saloon, where the barkeeper would be less strict and lawabiding, cursing vehemently and saying:

"Well, you're a dod-rotted mean old bugger anyhow, and I'll never spend another cent in your darned old saloon."

The Straube Piano. Smith & Phillips.

GETTING READY TO WIN.

Base Ball Players Preparing For the Season.

The local ball players are getting in first class shape, and when the season opens will be prepared to win the championship of the Ohio valley in a walk. It is probable but few games will be played on the home grounds unless enough money is secured to fence them.

The Phoenix club will organize their ball team in the near future, and will as usual be prepared to meet any social teams in this section of the state. They had a very strong team last season and bid fair to have even a better club this season.

In the game with the Cleveland team yesterday, Alf Shaw had two hits and two putouts to his credit, while Dick Padden made one hit.

There is again talk of organizing a cycle club in the city, but it will probably never amount to anything until there is an enclosed race track in the city.

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J. E. Buckley, Chief Clerk National Hotel, Washington, D. C., testifies that he was a run down—was a shadow of his former self—Bicola Pills gave him wonderful relief—he gained over twenty pounds after using them. East Liverpool Agents, W. O. Hamilton, A. H. Bulger and John I. Hodson.

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. Cures sick headache, biliousness, indigestion.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE POTTERS' BUILDING AND SAVINGS CO.,

of East Liverpool, Ohio, for the fiscal year ending February 28, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand at close of last fiscal year.....	\$ 17,148 28
Dues on running stock.....	113,151 64
Paid up stock.....	79,700 00
Deposits.....	20,774 83
Mortgage loans repaid.....	133,903 56
Stock or pass book loans repaid.....	2,525 00
Interest.....	39,638 81
Premium.....	1,301 06
Fines.....	236 04
Pass-books and initiation.....	234 50
Rents.....	389 45
Real estate.....	1,169 00
Insurance and taxes refunded by borrowers.....	172 29
Furniture and fixtures.....	50 00
Total.....	\$410,394 46

DISBURSEMENTS.

Loans on mortgage security.....	\$200,007 49
Loans on stock or pass book security.....	8,145 00
Withdrawals of running stock.....	52,315 45
Withdrawals of paid-up stock.....	66,800 00
Withdrawals of deposits.....	8,642 91
Dividends on running stock.....	12,106 19
Dividends on paid-up stock.....	20,573 61
Expenses, including salaries, taxes, insurance, etc.....	4,924 15
Interest on deposits.....	404 88
Insurance and taxes paid for borrowers.....	95 23
Real estate (purchased price).....	2,175 93
Cash on hand.....	34,201 62
Total.....	\$410,394 46

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Interest.....	\$ 39,638 81
Premium.....	1,301 06
Fines.....	236 04
Pass-books and initiation.....	234 50
Rents.....	389 45
Real estate.....	369 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	50 00
Total.....	\$ 42,118 86

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dividends on running stock.....	\$ 13,368 58
Dividends on paid-up stock.....	21,151 40
To fund for contingent losses.....	1,865 00
Interest on deposits.....	404 88
Expenses.....	4,924 15
Furniture and fixtures.....	232 55
Total.....	\$ 42,118 86

ASSETS.

Cash on hand.....	\$ 34,201 62
Loans on mortgage security.....	579,799 02
Loans on stock or pass book security.....	6,360 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	687 14
Real estate.....	5,647 74
Due for insurance and taxes.....	91 23
Total.....	\$626,786 75

LIABILITIES.

Running stock and dividends.....	\$265,561 34
Paid-up stock and dividends.....	326,047 82
Deposits and interest.....	20,853 37
Fund for contingent losses.....	17,324 23
Total.....	\$629,786 75

State of Ohio, County of Columbiana, ss.

JOHN J. PURINTON being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the secretary of The Potters' Building and Savings Company, of East Liverpool, Ohio, and that the foregoing statement and report is a full and detailed report of the affairs and business of said company, for the year ending on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1898, and that it is a true and correct exhibit of its financial condition ending on that day.

JOHN J. PURINTON.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of March, A. D. 1898.
HOLLIS E. GROSSHANS,
Notary Public.

CERTIFICATE OF THREE DIRECTORS OR AUDITING COMMITTEE.

We, the undersigned, Thomas Plunket, A. M. Nickle and William Erlanger, auditing committee of the said The Potters' Building and Savings Company, of East Liverpool, Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the financial condition of the said company, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1898, and its affairs and business for the fiscal year ending on that day.

THOMAS PLUNKET,
A. M. NICKLE,
WM. ERLANGER.

Depositories: The Potters' National bank, the Citizens' National bank.

OF THE The Press NEWS REVIEW

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"I know certainly," continued Cluff, according to the story, "that your queen can never be restored. If you do not want annexation to the United States or will not support the present government, what, then, do you want?"

To a man, the story goes, the natives shouted, "Give us annexation to England."

Where Cluff came from or in whose interest he is working is unknown.—New York Sun.

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"Well," said Mr. Reed, with his inimitable drawl, "say anything except the truth."—Washington Post.

AN EGYPTIAN ETON.

SCHOOLS IN WHICH THE RICH BOYS OF CAIRO ARE EDUCATED.

Difficulties That English Teachers Have to Contend With—Pupils Are Boys In Name Only, For the Egyptians Have No Genuine Youth.

They were training for the sports. In the sunny playground was a row of big, fat boys—though none of them came within six inches of the slim, young, befezzed English head master—hanging on to a rope made fast round a tree. The trained instructor from Aldershot—he not so young or slim as he has been, but with muscles all india rubber and steel—was teaching them the tug of war. His white toothed, black faced, khaki clad Sudanese assistants were helping him.

I was in the Egyptian Eton. It was one of three schools originally founded for training teachers capable of giving instruction in English or French. But now it contains primary and secondary schools and a training college for the teachers, so that I was in a fair way to see at its best a summary of the whole system of public instruction in Egypt. It is only in its infancy as yet.

First we went into the primary school. There were not many pupils because the fees here are high—as much as \$60 and \$75 a year for day boys—and nobody much comes to the primary part except those who have failed elsewhere and whose fathers think the high fee a guarantee of high cramming. The primary course in Egypt takes four years; in the first, only Arabic subjects are taught; after that, English or French is introduced and gradually extended till in the two last years it takes 13 hours out of the weekly 38. All the instruction in languages is given in the language itself, but by natives. Only one—English or French—is taught, but that is taught thoroughly.

In the lowest class there were just four boys—absurd little owls with the gravity of old men, dressed in fez and overcoat. They were getting a drawing lesson from an elderly Arab with a shawl round his head. When I went in, they all stood up and saluted. In the highest class they were having an English lesson from a young native in a large butterfly tie. Their English was thick and sloppy; so, if it came to that, was the master's. Still you could understand it. In this class mustaches were already budding, and it seemed strange to hear young men reading infantile stuff about the sparrow.

The great difficulty in schools like this arises from the fact that a Mussulman is never a boy. As soon as he leaves the harem and is no longer a baby he jumps at a bound to being a man. A boy will do well in his classes up to 14, 15, 16, and then suddenly the cafes and hasheesh and lights o' love claim him, and from a bright eyed urchin he becomes a shallow, flashy, sodden, stupid, dissipated man about town. In one primary school two boys, 16 and 14, have just been married—not betrothed, you know, but really married, and living with their wives. The native master saw nothing extraordinary in a married sixth standard boy. Under the former system a boy took his primary certificate, which qualifies for lower government posts, at 14 or so, then spent six years getting his secondary certificate, and then perhaps went on to the training college or the schools of medicine or of law. Consequently he might easily be the father of a very fair sized family years before he started to earn a piastre.

Lately, by shortening the secondary course from five years to three, a real effort has been made to get boys out of hand and into the world before 20 or so. When we got on to the top form of the secondary school, there was no appreciable difference in the sort of boy—all befezzed, all overcoated, most mustached, all grave, as if school were a matter of life and death.

There is no difficulty in point of discipline with the Egyptian schoolboy. The French masters have some trouble sometimes, I was told, but in the very rare cases where an English master finds his classes too much for him he must go. It will not do to bring up the young in the idea that they may set at naught the authority of an Englishman.

And what, when all is said and done, of the Egyptian schoolboy? Does he do any good in return for the patient, intelligent, honest care his English masters bestow on him? Well, he is learning to play football, and that will be good for him, only when a boy says to his master, after playing the Egyptian Sandhurst, "The ground was too undulating; it recalled to me Hannibal's passage of the Alps," why, then, you perceive that even football will not necessarily turn a precocious man into a boy again. He is astonishingly industrious. The difficulty is not to make him work, but to prevent him from overworking. Eight hours' home work after five and a half in school is by no means an unknown performance. Some of his work in English literature which I saw compares quite well with that of university extension students at home, but, like theirs, it reads very textbooky. He has an astonishing gift for languages, and he can appreciate a play of Shakespeare with ghosts or witches in it and a good allowance of David Copperfield, no worse—perhaps better—than an English schoolboy.

But at the end of it all he is parrot-like in his unintelligence, incorrigible in his inaccuracy, hopelessly fatuous in his dishonesty. He understands ordinary English, if you ask him questions, uncommonly well, but he will reel you off a page of textbook, understanding the meaning of each word, but without an idea of the connected sense of it.

Will they ever make a boy of him? If skill and trying can do it, they will, and if he can be made a boy he can be made a man. But it is work against the collar, and it will not be done today or tomorrow.—G. W. Stevens in London Mail.

One Trait of Yankee Inventions.

A French engineer who had been on a tour of inspection in the United States was not impressed by the big things of the country. "I shall report to my government," said he, "that the biggest things in America are the little things. The French people are experts in domestic economy and live comfortably by saving what average families in the United States throw away. But Americans are, on the other hand, experts in industrial economy. They make money by saving wastage in business and lose some of it by wastage in domestic economy. The attention paid to small details in big works is amazing to me. I have visited some establishments where I believe that the profits are made not in the manufacture proper, but in the saving of materials and labor by close attention to details that are with us unconsidered trifles.

"For example, I saw a little grindstone in operation at a big works automatically sharpening lathe and planer tools. This machine costs probably as much as 100 of our ordinary grindstones cost, but I see that it automatically grinds all the tools for 300 high priced mechanics, and it only works a few hours each day. The skilled mechanics in our country frequently stop their regular work to grind their own tools, and then they do it imperfectly. In the United States tools are all accurately ground to the best shape by the machine, so that they do more and better work on that account in a given time. I believe that that machine has brains—the brains of the inventor—and it has no doubt revolutionized work of this kind in American machine shops. This is but one case out of many that I have noted."—Invention.

Canary Birds.

At a moderate estimate 400,000 change hands every year in the United Kingdom alone, the value of them being about £100,000. Of the total number of canaries sold by British dealers 100,000 at least are "made in Germany," for it would seem that the very air of England is so enamored of freedom that, while its native wild birds are the finest singers in the world, German canaries far outmatch English canaries for beauty and persistency of song. I have often heard German canaries continue a single trill for a minute and a quarter, and I have been told of one whose trill lasted for two minutes and had at least 20 changes of note in it. This bird was sold for £10. Chiefly bred in the Tyrol, round the Hartz mountains and in Thuringia, by weavers and shoemakers, the German birds are collected in August and September by the dealers and begin to arrive in England in October.

But few of the very best birds come to England, and when they do it is generally as birds of passage. In the earlier part of the season the usual retail price is from 5 to 10 shillings per bird, according to the quality of the song, these prices rising 50 per cent by the end of the year. It is seldom that the finest songster is thought to be worth more than 30 shillings by the commercial Englishman. Consequently the very fine birds are either bought by German birdkeepers or sent to the United States, where they readily bring from \$20 to \$40 each. The average price for the birds in Germany is 5 shillings per pair.—Good Words.

Which Was the Better Way?

They had both been refused by her. The first ran home and, rushing to his room, took a pistol from his dressing case and stood before the mirror. How pale his face, and what a drawn look about the mouth! It startled him.

As he placed the pistol against his temple his eyes fell upon her photograph. He paused.

"Don't," he cried, "don't look at me, dear!" He turned her face to the wall and again pressing the pistol to his head pulled the trigger.

The second walked home slowly. He was more dazed than he at first fully realized. He had hoped for so much—and now— He reached his room. Her face smiled tantalizingly at him from the table. He took his pistol out and held it in his hand a moment. Then he reached for the mocking picture. He looked at it and then down the barrel of the weapon.

"No, confound it, I won't!" he cried. "I may be a fool, but I'm not a coward! Come here!" he said, roughly taking the photograph in the left hand. With deliberation he placed the muzzle against the face and fired.—Pearson's Weekly.

An Irish tenant observed that it was a "hard thing for a man to be turned out of the house which his father built and his grandfather was born in."

An expert declares that eating beef regularly is bad for the temper.

HE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

Finest Print Shop IN EASTERN OHIO

We Print Everything

From an Election Sticker to a 3-Sheet Poster.

HIGH GRADE COLOR PRINTING, ART CATALOGUES, EMBOSSED, HALF TONE WORK, IM. LITHOGRAPHY, IM. TYPE WRITER, &c, &c, &c.

WE AIM TO DO CAREFUL, CORRECT PRINTING; TO MAKE SOMETHING ATTRACTIVE.

OUR WORK EMBRACES CARDS, LETTER HEADS, INVOICE SHEETS, INVITATIONS, FOLDERS, CIRCULARS, BILLS, &c.

Book Work.

No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

Our Type.

Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

Our Presses.

The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell

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AN EGYPTIAN ETON.

SCHOOLS IN WHICH THE RICH BOYS OF CAIRO ARE EDUCATED.

Difficulties That English Teachers Have to Contend With—Pupils Are Boys In Name Only, For the Egyptians Have No Genuine Youth.

They were training for the sports. In the sunny playground was a row of big, fat boys—though none of them came within six inches of the slim, young, befezzed English head master—hanging on to a rope made fast round a tree. The trained instructor from Aldershot—he not so young or slim as he has been, but with muscles all india rubber and steel—was teaching them the tug of war. His white toothed, black faced, khaki clad Sudanese assistants were helping him.

I was in the Egyptian Eton. It was one of three schools originally founded for training teachers capable of giving instruction in English or French. But now it contains primary and secondary schools and a training college for the teachers, so that I was in a fair way to see at its best a summary of the whole system of public instruction in Egypt. It is only in its infancy as yet.

First we went into the primary school. There were not many pupils because the fees here are high—as much as \$60 and \$75 a year for day boys—and nobody much comes to the primary part except those who have failed elsewhere and whose fathers think the high fee a guarantee of high cramming. The primary course in Egypt takes four years; in the first, only Arabic subjects are taught; after that, English or French is introduced and gradually extended till in the two last years it takes 13 hours out of the weekly 33. All the instruction in languages is given in the language itself, but by natives. Only one—English or French—is taught, but that is taught thoroughly.

In the lowest class there were just four boys—absurd little owls with the gravity of old men, dressed in fez and overcoat. They were getting a drawing lesson from an elderly Arab with a shawl round his head. When I went in, they all stood up and saluted. In the highest class they were having an English letter from a young native in a large butterfly tie. Their English was thick and sloppy; so, if it came to that, was the master's. Still you could understand it. In this class mustaches were already budding, and it seemed strange to hear young men reading infantile stuff about the sparrow.

The great difficulty in schools like this arises from the fact that a Mussulman is never a boy. As soon as he leaves the harem and is no longer a baby he jumps at a bound to being a man. A boy will do well in his classes up to 14, 15, 16, and then suddenly the cafes and hashesh and lights o' love claim him, and from a bright eyed urchin he becomes a sallow, flashy, sodden, stupid, dissipated man about town. In one primary school two boys, 16 and 14, have just been married—not betrothed, you know, but really married, and living with their wives. The native master saw nothing extraordinary in a married sixth standard boy. Under the former system a boy took his primary certificate, which qualifies for lower government posts, at 14 or so, then spent six years getting his secondary certificate, and then perhaps went on to the training college or the schools of medicine or of law. Consequently he might easily be the father of a very fair sized family years before he started to earn a piastre.

Lately, by shortening the secondary course from five years to three, a real effort has been made to get boys out of hand and into the world before 20 or so. When we got on to the top form of the secondary school, there was no appreciable difference in the sort of boy—all befezzed, all overcoated, most mustached, all grave, as if school were a matter of life and death.

There is no difficulty in point of discipline with the Egyptian schoolboy. The French masters have some trouble sometimes, I was told, but in the very, very rare cases where an English master finds his classes too much for him he must go. It will not do to bring up the young in the idea that they may set at naught the authority of an Englishman.

And what, when all is said and done, of the Egyptian schoolboy? Does he do any good in return for the patient, intelligent, honest care his English masters bestow on him? Well, he is learning to play football, and that will be good for him, only when a boy says to his master, after playing the Egyptian Sandhurst, "The ground was too undulating; it recalled to me Hannibal's passage of the Alps," why, then, you perceive that even football will not necessarily turn a precocious man into a boy again. He is astonishingly industrious. The difficulty is not to make him work, but to prevent him from overworking. Eight hours' home work after five and a half in school is by no means an unknown performance. Some of his work in English literature which I saw compares quite well with that of university extension students at home, but, like theirs, it reads very textbooky. He has an astonishing gift for languages, and he can appreciate a play of Shakespeare with ghosts or witches in it and a good allowance of vivid metaphor, no worse—perhaps better—than an English schoolboy.

But at the end of it all he is parrot-like in his unintelligence, incorrigible in his inaccuracy, hopelessly fatuous in his dishonesty. He understands ordinary English, if you ask him questions, uncommonly well, but he will reel you off a page of textbook, understanding the meaning of each word, but without an idea of the connected sense of it.

Will they ever make a boy of him? If skill and trying can do it, they will, and if he can be made a boy he can be made a man. But it is work against the collar, and it will not be done today or tomorrow.—G. W. Stevens in London Mail.

One Trait of Yankee Inventions.

A French engineer who had been on a tour of inspection in the United States was not impressed by the big things of the country. "I shall report to my government," said he, "that the biggest things in America are the little things. The French people are experts in domestic economy and live comfortably by saving what average families in the United States throw away. But Americans are, on the other hand, experts in industrial economy. They make money by saving wastage in business and lose some of it by wastage in domestic economy. The attention paid to small details in big works is amazing to me. I have visited some establishments where I believe that the profits are made not in the manufacture proper, but in the saving of materials and labor by close attention to details that are with us unconsidered trifles.

"For example, I saw a little grindstone in operation at a big works automatically sharpening lathe and planer tools. This machine costs probably as much as 100 of our ordinary grindstones cost, but I see that it automatically grinds all the tools for 300 high priced mechanics, and it only works a few hours each day. The skilled mechanics in our country frequently stop their regular work to grind their own tools, and then they do it imperfectly. In the United States tools are all accurately ground to the best shape by the machine, so that they do more and better work on this account in a given time. I believe that that machine has brains—the brains of the inventor—and it has no doubt revolutionized work of this kind in American machine shops. This is but one case out of many that I have noted."—Invention.

Canary Birds.

At a moderate estimate 400,000 change hands every year in the United Kingdom alone, the value of them being about £100,000. Of the total number of canaries sold by British dealers 100,000 at least are "made in Germany," for it would seem that the very air of England is so enamored of freedom that, while its native wild birds are the finest singers in the world, German canaries far outmatch English canaries for beauty and persistency of song. I have often heard German canaries continue a single trill for a minute and a quarter, and I have been told of one whose trill lasted for two minutes and had at least 20 changes of note in it. This bird was sold for £10. Chiefly bred in the Tyrol, round the Hartz mountains and in Thuringia, by weavers and shoemakers, the German birds are collected in August and September by the dealers and begin to arrive in England in October.

But few of the very best birds come to England, and when they do it is generally as birds of passage. In the earlier part of the season the usual retail price is from 5 to 10 shillings per bird, according to the quality of the song, these prices rising 50 per cent by the end of the year. It is seldom that the finest songster is thought to be worth more than 30 shillings by the commercial Englishman. Consequently the very fine birds are either bought by German birdkeepers or sent to the United States, where they readily bring from \$20 to \$40 each. The average price for the birds in Germany is 5 shillings per pair.—Good Words.

Which Was the Better Way?

They had both been refused by her. The first ran home and, rushing to his room, took a pistol from his dressing case and stood before the mirror. How pale his face, and what a drawn look about the mouth! It startled him.

As he placed the pistol against his temple his eyes fell upon her photograph. He paused.

"Don't," he cried, "don't look at me, dear!" He turned her face to the wall and again pressing the pistol to his head pulled the trigger.

The second walked home slowly. He was more dazed than he at first fully realized. He had hoped for so much—and—now— He reached his room. Her face smiled tantalizingly at him from the table. He took his pistol out and held it in his hand a moment. Then he reached for the mocking picture. He looked at it and then down the barrel of the weapon.

"No, confound it, I won't!" he cried. "I may be a fool, but I'm not a coward! Come here!" he said, roughly taking the photograph in the left hand. With deliberation he placed the muzzle against the face and fired.—Pearson's Weekly.

An Irish tenant observed that it was a "hard thing for a man to be turned out of the house which his father built and his grandfather was born in."

An expert declares that eating beef regularly is bad for the temper.

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THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

ONLY A MASS OF ROT

The Charges Against the Water Trustees

ARE NOTHING BUT NONSENSE

Some Facts Concerning the Manner In Which the Department Is Conducted. Business Principles Always Used by Business Men For the Good of the City.

The unwarranted attack upon the water department, published by a local paper for a purpose that is evidently all its own, aroused no little indignation in the city last night. As is well known, there are no grounds for the charges made, and the water works have always been observed as one of the city's chief causes for pride.

"The income of the department from rents is \$26,000 and not \$27,000, as was stated," said Clerk Gipner to the News Review this morning. "Of this amount we annually spend \$8,000 for interest, for which no tax is ever levied on the people. Fuel costs \$4,000, and salaries and other labor \$8,000. The remainder is used in improving the system, extending mains and relaying and lowering pipe. When a grade is changed and pipe must be lowered, the cost is never assessed against the abutting property, but is paid by this department out of its earnings.

"What brick work Mr. Harris has done has been done by him providing the men to do the work, they being paid at the regular rate charged by bricklayers in the city. Being a consistent labor man he has never cut the price or charged more than others.

"There has been no change in water rates for years; private consumers continue to pay the same. When we found a corporation or an individual who, by increase of plant, used more water, we rated him according to the amount used. If there was extra waste or a difference of opinion as to the justice of the rating, the trustees compelled the use of a meter. That we considered fair to all parties concerned. It was just to the consumer and protected the taxpayer.

"The assertion which says we buy pipe from the trust is a plain falsehood without trimmings of any kind. The Lake Shore foundry of Cleveland, one of the best in the country, has been supplying pipe. It is not in the trust, nor has it ever been, and it made that statement very plain through the columns of the Cleveland World only last week. In addition to the pipe being of the best, we always buy at the lowest market price, and freight rates from Cleveland are not heavy.

"As to the Bradshaw site, we know nothing about the price of those lots. Council does that, but I do know the lots were offered the city five years ago at the same price, only now the interest is decreased one per cent. The buying of the land, however, rests with the people who will vote for or against bonds.

"That star chamber charge is another one without foundation. We make out a monthly statement, and the bills and accounts are always in the office for any one who desires to examine. The books are carefully audited every year by council, and the original bill for every article is there. The trustees are always willing to let work to the lowest bidder as required by law, the amount being \$500 or over. The buying of supplies is carefully attended to, and the people with whom we deal will tell you there are no closer buyers than the water department. If we let all these little things out to the lowest bidder the water department would soon be bankrupt through paying legal rates for advertising, a measure evidently desired by the sheet which last night made accusations absolutely foreign to truth or simple justice. We are caring for the taxpayers' interests as closely as if the business were a private venture of our own."

The Straube Piano.
Smith & Phillips.

HAVE YOU SEEN 'EM.

Seen what? The beautiful spring suitings just received from the manufactory by Fred Lauferberger, Market street. They are indeed beauties, and make up elegantly. Prices very, reasonable. See 'em.

Not Fighting Now.

A colored man from Pittsburg, noted more or less for his fighting qualities, was in the city yesterday, trying to arrange a fight with some local men. He failed in the attempt and left during the night for Steubenville.

The Straube Piano.
Smith & Phillips.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning March 13.
Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.
TOPIC.—How to keep the Christian Endeavor pledge.—Math. xxv, 14-30.

The parable of the talents, which forms our topical reference, was spoken by Christ to a mixed multitude on the Mount of Olives a short time before His crucifixion. It illustrates the faithful and unfaithful use of different gifts and talents and the results. It may well introduce us to the study of the subject of how we should keep the Christian Endeavor pledge.

1. We should keep the pledge as a duty and an opportunity from Christ. In the parable of the talents the master who goes away and intrusts talents to his servants represents Jesus Christ, who has gone to heaven and left duties and opportunities to His disciples. The duties and opportunities of the Endeavor society as represented by the pledges are obligations owed to Christ. We pledge ourselves to Him. Our vows are given not to the society, but to Christ. We promise Him that we will do whatever He would like to have us do. That moment the Christian Endeavor society with all its opportunities for service becomes Christ's vineyard. The opportunities become talents intrusted by Him to us, to be used for Him and to be accounted for to Him. If we would keep these facts constantly in mind, we would keep the pledge more faithfully.

2. We should keep the pledge in accordance with our diversified gifts. All the servants did not have the same number of talents. To one the master gave five talents, to another two and to another but one, according to the ability of each one. Christ has not given us all the same ability. To some He has given five talents, to others but one. This should not make those who possess great ability proud and arrogant, but humble and charitable, since it is a gift of Christ and since also great abilities bring correspondingly great responsibilities. Nor should those who have but one talent say, "Since I can do so little I will do nothing." If Christ has only given us one talent, He will only require us to account for one, but He will call us to account for that one. The unfaithful servant did not escape punishment because he only had one talent. He was held to as strict an account as the servant who had five talents. With all the ability, be it much or little, that the Master has given us let us perform the duties and obligations of our pledge.

3. We should keep the pledge faithfully in view of the fact that Christ will call us to account for our stewardship. If faithful, we will be rewarded in proportion to our faithfulness; if unfaithful, if neglectful, we will receive Christ's condemnation. Let us not forget also that the unfaithful servant simply neglected his talent. He did not abuse it, simply let it alone, and yet Christ held him accountable. How many Endeavorers are neglecting their splendid opportunities? How can we account to Christ?

Bible Readings.—Gen. xxviii, 20-22; Num. xxi, 1-3; xxx, 1, 2; Deut. xxiii, 21; Eccl. v, 4, 5; Ps. 1, 14; lxxvi, 11; cxxxii, 1-5; Math. xxv, 31-46; I Cor. x, 31; Gal. vi, 9, 10; Col. iii, 17; Jas. i, 22-27; Rev. ii, 10.

A Peculiar People.

It is a frequent accusation against Christians that little difference is apparent between them and people who make no profession of allegiance to Christ. This implies that some visible difference is expected. It certainly is true also that such a difference always has been insisted upon by Christians themselves, who thus have conceded the fairness of the claim that it ought to be evident. In what sense, then, is a Christian believer bound to be unlike others?

It is not enough to reply that he is bound to be pure, peaceable, unselfish and diligent in all good endeavor. This is true of him, but it is equally true of every one else. Nobody is a real Christian of whom this is not true—at least so far as concerns the ruling spirit and purpose of his life—but nobody of whom this is true is, therefore, a Christian. Wherein, then, lies the peculiarity of the Christian? Is it not in this fact that he is animated, as no one else is, by the distinct purpose of imitating and honoring Jesus Christ?—Congregationalist.

Churchgoing.

And, best of all, by churchgoing we have our share in the greatest act of Christian worship—the showing forth of the Lord's death in the holy sacrament. We may eat the flesh and drink the blood of Christ to the strengthening of our soul. No private prayer, no Bible reading at home, will make up for the loss of this, for this is the Christian's highest duty and the Christian's dearest privilege. By churchgoing you honor your God, you win His blessing on all your pleasures and all your cares. By forsaking your church you lose the blessing of His presence, and your soul will faint and perish, until you come near to forget God. And then how shall He remember you when He calls together His people at the great day? If you have any love and gratitude to God for creating, redeeming and sanctifying you—if you want anything from Him, if you have a soul to be saved—He won't give up going to church. If you don't love God, if you don't care about salvation, it is useless to argue with you.—Church Evangelist.

See! See!! See!!! What?



F. W. B.

F. W. BAUMER CO. New Piano Rooms,
1417 Block, East Liverpool, Ohio.

DRINKS OF OUR FORBEARS.

They Were Fastidious In Quality, Though They Liked Quantity.

Among the popular drinks were mad dog and dragon's milk. Their main constituent was ale of different degrees of age and strength flavored with ginger and similar hot stuff. Mad dog was the stronger of the two. It was popular among gentlemen of ancient Pistol's stamp, who usually wanted something to grip their throats and put fire into their eyes. Toppers owe a great deal to this same mad dog. He it was that introduced the custom, popular in other lands besides England, of easing the effects of overindulgence by taking "a pair of the dog that bit you."

The fastidious Briton of the olden times was also mighty hard to please as to the qualities of wine. We find record of his nicety in this regard as far back as the twelfth century. An old manuscript in the British museum tells us what wine was most prized: "It should be clear like the tears of a penitent, so that a man may see distinctly to the bottom of his glass; its color should represent the greenness of a buffalo's horn; when drunk, it should descend impetuously like thunder; sweet tasted, like an almond; creeping like a squirrel; leaping like a roebuck; strong like the building of a Cistercian monastery; glittering like a spark of fire; subtle like the logic of the schools of Paris; delicate as fine silk, and colder than crystal."

If the Englishman of that day was able to procure this celestial liquor, he was more fortunate than recent toppers and tipplers have been in the triune kingdom. All modern travelers can testify that no such wine is to be had now, either in "dear old London" or elsewhere on the island. Furthermore, the fancy beverages of the Elizabethan period have disappeared and left not a rack behind, unless we dignify such wishy washy stuff as claret punch, which holds the place of honor in most metropolitan barrooms, and port negus, which still lingers in the sickroom, by calling them weak kneed descendants of the sturdy, uncompromising beverages of old.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Close Shave.

A ducky was suing a railroad company for damages caused by the killing of his cow. There was a strong suspicion that he had purposely driven the cow on the track.

"Did you not drive the animal in front of the engine?" asked the lawyer for the road.

"No, suh, I didn't!"

"You'll swear you didn't?"

"Yes, suh, ten times over."

He won the case, but as he pocketed the check for his money some one overheard him say:

"Dat wuz a narrow escape I had, I tell you, but I tole him de truth. It wuzn't me what driv' de cow in front er de engine, but my brother-in-law—he de one done it. I mighty glad dat lawyer stop when he did, 'kase he wuz right in de fambly."—Atlanta Constitution.

Curious Customs.

A curious marriage custom obtains in the island of Himla, just opposite the island of Rhodes. The Greeks, by whom it is peopled, earn their living by the sponge fishery. No girl in this island is allowed to marry until she has brought up a certain number of sponges, which must be taken from a certain depth. In some of the other Greek islands this demonstration of ability is required of the men, and if there are several suitors for the hand of a maiden her father bestows her on the man who can dive best and bring up the largest number of sponges.

Her Nose Also.

She was a bride of only three short months, but she had her troubles and naturally made a confidant of her mother.

"My dear child," said the mother, "if you would have neither eyes nor ears when your husband comes home late from the club, you might be happier."

"Perhaps so," answered the young wife, with an air of weariness, "but what am I to do with my nose?"—Chicago News.

The Tie.

"I hear that Throggins and his wife have separated. What was the trouble?"

"He lost his magnificent tenor voice, and she ceased to care for him."

"Then it was nothing but a vocal cord that bound them."—Chicago Tribune.

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Two desirable houses in West End. A new 7 roomed house, fronting on Lisbon road. A 4 roomed house, fronting in Fairview street; in good repair. For full particulars, terms, price, etc., apply at 291 Lincoln avenue.

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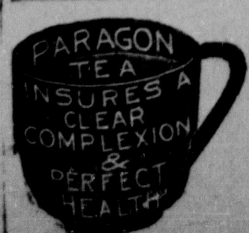
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Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

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Westward.	335	337	339	341	359
	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM
Pittsburgh	15:45	11:30	14:30	11:00	17:30
Rochester	6:40	2:15	5:25	11:50	8:17
Beaver	6:45	2:20	5:30	11:55	8:24
Vanport	6:50	2:25	5:35	11:59	8:29
Industry	7:00			12:10	8:41
Cooks Ferry	7:11			12:21	8:45
Smiths Ferry	7:17	2:40	5:40	12:26	8:54
East Liverpool	7:20	2:49	5:43	12:30	9:05
Wellsville	7:33	3:00	5:56	12:40	9:15
Wellsville	7:42	3:05		12:45	
Wellsville Shop	7:46			12:50	
Yellow Creek	7:52			12:55	
Hammondsville	8:00			1:03	
Irontide	8:04	3:22		1:06	
Sainville	8:19	3:38		1:27	
Bayard	8:57	4:10		2:05	
Alliance	9:30	4:43		2:30	
Ravenna	10:40	5:06		3:10	
Hudson	11:02	5:25		3:30	
Cleveland	12:10	6:25		4:30	
Wellsville	7:42	3:10	6:55	15:55	11:02
Wellsville Shop	7:46	3:13	6:58	15:59	11:05
Yellow Creek	7:52	3:18	7:04	16:03	11:07
Port Homer	8:03	3:23	7:09	16:09	11:11
Empire	8:10	3:29	7:14	16:17	11:21
Shottsville	8:17	3:32	7:18	16:21	11:25
Toronto	8:21	3:33	7:23	16:30	11:28
Costonia	8:28	3:37	7:30	16:37	
Steubenville	8:44	4:00	7:45	16:51	11:45
Steubenville	8:44	4:00	7:45	16:51	11:45
Mingo Je	8:51	4:10	7:53	17:01	11:53
Brilliant	8:58	4:20	8:00	17:10	12:01
Rush Run	9:07	4:32	8:08	17:21	12:10
Port Homer	9:14	4:32	8:15	17:30	12:15
Yorkville	9:19	4:46	8:20	17:37	12:21
Martins Ferry	9:32	5:02	8:28	17:52	12:35
Bridgeport	9:40	5:10	8:35	17:58	12:38
Leifaire	9:50	5:20	8:45	18:10	12:45
	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM

Eastward.	340	336	338	340	342
	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM
Leifaire	14:45	19:00		14:45	11:00
Bridgeport	4:53	9:09		4:53	11:10
Martins Ferry	5:01	9:15		5:01	11:16
Yorkville	5:10			5:10	11:22
Portland	5:15	9:28		5:15	11:28
Rush Run	5:20	9:33		5:20	11:32
Brilliant	5:25	9:41		5:25	11:37
Mingo Je	5:35	9:48		5:35	11:42
Steubenville	5:44	9:56		5:44	11:50
Steubenville	5:44	9:56		5:44	11:50
Costonia	6:00	10:12		6:00	12:06
Toronto	6:07	10:19		6:07	12:13
Elliottsville	6:11	10:20		6:11	12:17
Empire	6:13	10:23		6:13	12:20
Port Homer	6:20	10:30		6:20	12:27
Yellow Creek	6:26	10:40		6:26	12:37
Wellsville Shop	6:31	10:45		6:31	12:42
Wellsville	6:35	10:50		6:35	12:45
Wellsville	7:42			7:42	3:05
Wellsville Shop	7:46			7:46	3:10
Yellow Creek	7:52			7:52	3:15
Hammondsville	8:00			8:00	3:22
Irontide	8:04			8:04	3:27
Sainville	8:19			8:19	3:38
Bayard	8:57			8:57	4:10
Alliance	9:30			9:30	4:43
Ravenna	10:40			10:40	5:06
Hudson	11:02			11:02	5:25
Cleveland	12:10			12:10	6:25
Wellsville	6:45	11:00		6:51	3:10
East Liverpool	6:57	11:10		7:00	3:20
Smiths Ferry	7:07	11:20		7:08	3:30
Cooks Ferry	7:20	11:28		7:21	3:38
Industry	7:25	11:31		7:22	3:42
Vanport	7:34	11:40		7:36	3:51
Beaver	7:40	11:43		7:36	3:58
Rochester	7:50	11:50		7:42	4:12
Pittsburgh	8:50	12:40		8:30	5:10
	AM	PM		PM	AM

Fullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 341 and 342, and Parlor Cars on Nos. 337 and 338 between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. No. 336 connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashabula and intermediate stations. No. 345 for Erie, Ashabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and 337 connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas branch. Nos. 340 and 340 connect with Nos. 335 and 337 at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager, E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, 1128-27-11 PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

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RUBBER STAMPS

Exclusive Agency for the Celebrated Air Cushion Rubber Stamps.

THE NEWS REVIEW

Own a Part of the Earth.

Houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city, ranging in price from \$50 to \$10,000, for cash or on easy terms. Prices are lower now than they will be in 90 days. Call and we will show you them. No trouble to show goods.

Elijah W. Hill, J. P.
Cor. Washington and Broadway.
N. B.—Parties having property for sale will do well by placing it with me.

V. H. MOWLS. LODGE RIDDLE.
MOWLS & RIDDLE,
ATTORNEYS
AT LAW,
HUSTON BLOCK, LISBON, OHIO

ONLY A MASS OF ROT

The Charges Against the Water Trustees

ARE NOTHING BUT NONSENSE

Some Facts Concerning the Manner in Which the Department is Conducted. Business Principles Always Used by Business Men for the Good of the City.

The unwarranted attack upon the water department, published by a local paper for a purpose that is evidently all its own, aroused no little indignation in the city last night. As is well known, there are no grounds for the charges made, and the water works have always been observed as one of the city's chief causes for pride.

"The income of the department from rents is \$26,000 and not \$27,000, as was stated," said Clerk Gipner to the News Review this morning. "Of this amount we annually spend \$8,000 for interest, for which no tax is ever levied on the people. Fuel costs \$4,000, and salaries and other labor \$8,000. The remainder is used in improving the system, extending mains and relaying and lowering pipe. When a grade is changed and pipe must be lowered, the cost is never assessed against the abutting property, but is paid by this department out of its earnings."

"What brick work Mr. Harris has done has been done by him providing the men to do the work, they being paid at the regular rate charged by bricklayers in the city. Being a consistent labor man he has never cut the price or charged more than others."

"There has been no change in water rates for years; private consumers continue to pay the same. When we found a corporation or an individual who, by increase of plant, used more water, we rated him according to the amount used. If there was extra waste or a difference of opinion as to the justice of the rating, the trustees compelled the use of a meter. That we considered fair to all parties concerned. It was just to the consumer and protected the taxpayer."

"The assertion which says we buy pipe from the trust is a plain falsehood without trimmings of any kind. The Lake Shore foundry of Cleveland, one of the best in the country, has been supplying pipe. It is not in the trust, nor has it ever been, and it made that statement very plain through the columns of the Cleveland World only last week. In addition to the pipe being of the best, we always buy at the lowest market price, and freight rates from Cleveland are not heavy."

"As to the Bradshaw site, we know nothing about the price of those lots. Council does that, but I do know the lots were offered the city five years ago at the same price, only now the interest is decreased one per cent. The buying of the land, however, rests with the people who will vote for or against bonds."

"That star chamber charge is another one without foundation. We make out a monthly statement, and the bills and accounts are always in the office for any one who desires to examine. The books are carefully audited every year by council, and the original bill for every article is there. The trustees are always willing to let work to the lowest bidder as required by law, the amount being \$500 or over. The buying of supplies is carefully attended to, and the people with whom we deal will tell you there are no closer buyers than the water department. If we let all these little things out to the lowest bidder the water department would soon be bankrupt through paying legal rates for advertising, a measure evidently desired by the sheet which last night made accusations absolutely foreign to truth or simple justice. We are caring for the taxpayers' interests as closely as if the business were a private venture of our own."

The Straube Piano.
Smith & Phillips.

HAVE YOU SEEN 'EM.

Seen what? The beautiful spring suitings just received from the manufactory by Fred Laufberger, Market street. They are indeed beauties, and make up elegantly. Prices very, reasonable. See 'em.

Not Fighting Now.

A colored man from Pittsburg, noted more or less for his fighting qualities, was in the city yesterday, trying to arrange a fight with some local men. He failed in the attempt and left during the night for Steubenville.

The Straube Piano.
Smith & Phillips.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning March 13.
Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.
TOPIC.—How to keep the Christian Endeavor pledge.—Math. xxv, 14-30.

The parable of the talents, which forms our topical reference, was spoken by Christ to a mixed multitude on the Mount of Olives a short time before His crucifixion. It illustrates the faithful and unfaithful use of different gifts and talents and the results. It may well introduce us to the study of the subject of how we should keep the Christian Endeavor pledge.

1. We should keep the pledge as a duty and an opportunity from Christ. In the parable of the talents the master who goes away and intrusts talents to his servants represents Jesus Christ, who has gone to heaven and left duties and opportunities to His disciples. The duties and opportunities of the Endeavor society as represented by the pledges are obligations owed to Christ. We pledge ourselves to Him. Our vows are given not to the society, but to Christ. We promise Him that we will do whatever He would like to have us do. That moment the Christian Endeavor society with all its opportunities for service becomes Christ's vineyard. The opportunities become talents intrusted by Him to us, to be used for Him and to be accounted for to Him. If we would keep these facts constantly in mind, we would keep the pledge more faithfully.

2. We should keep the pledge in accordance with our diversified gifts. All the servants did not have the same number of talents. To one the master gave five talents, to another two and to another but one, according to the ability of each one. Christ has not given us all the same ability. To some He has given five talents, to others but one. This should not make those who possess great ability proud and arrogant, but humble and charitable, since it is a gift of Christ and since also great abilities bring correspondingly great responsibilities. Nor should those who have but one talent say, "Since I can do so little I will do nothing." If Christ has only given us one talent, He will only require us to account for one, but He will call us to account for that one. The unfaithful servant did not escape punishment because he only had one talent. He was held to as strict an account as the servant who had five talents. With all the ability, be it much or little, that the Master has given us let us perform the duties and obligations of our pledge.

3. We should keep the pledge faithfully in view of the fact that Christ will call us to account for our stewardship. If faithful, we will be rewarded in proportion to our faithfulness; if unfaithful, if neglectful, we will receive Christ's condemnation. Let us not forget also that the unfaithful servant simply neglected his talent. He did not abuse it, simply let it alone, and yet Christ held him accountable. How many Endeavorers are neglecting their splendid opportunities? How can we account to Christ?

Bible Readings.—Gen. xxviii, 20-22; Num. xxi, 1-3; xxx, 1, 2; Deut. xxiii, 21; Eccl. v, 4, 5; Ps. 1, 14; lxxvi, 11; cxxxii, 1-5; Math. xxv, 31-46; I Cor. x, 31; Gal. vi, 9, 10; Col. iii, 17; Jas. i, 22-27; Rev. ii, 10.

A Peculiar People.

It is a frequent accusation against Christians that little difference is apparent between them and people who make no profession of allegiance to Christ. This implies that some visible difference is expected. It certainly is true also that such a difference always has been insisted upon by Christians themselves, who thus have conceded the fairness of the claim that it ought to be evident. In what sense, then, is a Christian believer bound to be unlike others?

It is not enough to reply that he is bound to be pure, peaceable, unselfish and diligent in all good endeavor. This is true of him, but it is equally true of every one else. Nobody is a real Christian of whom this is not true—at least so far as concerns the ruling spirit and purpose of his life—but nobody of whom this is true is, therefore, a Christian. Wherein, then, lies the peculiarity of the Christian? Is it not in this fact that he is animated, as no one else is, by the distinct purpose of imitating and honoring Jesus Christ?—Congregationalist.

Churchgoing.

And, best of all, by churchgoing we have our share in the greatest act of Christian worship—the showing forth of the Lord's death in the holy sacrament. We may eat the flesh and drink the blood of Christ to the strengthening of our soul. No private prayer, no Bible reading at home, will make up for the loss of this, for this is the Christian's highest duty and the Christian's dearest privilege. By churchgoing you honor your God, you win His blessing on all your pleasures and all your cares. By forsaking your church you lose the blessing of His presence, and your soul will faint and perish, until you come near to forget God. And then how shall He remember you when He calls together His people at the great day? If you have any love and gratitude to God for creating, redeeming and sanctifying you—if you want anything from Him, if you have a soul to be saved—don't give up going to church. If you don't love God, if you don't care about salvation, it is useless to argue with you.—Church Evangelist.

See! See!! See!!! What?



F. W. B.

F. W. BAUMER CO. New Piano Rooms,
1317 Block, East Liverpool, Ohio.

DRINKS OF OUR FORBEARS.

They Were Fastidious In Quality, Though They Liked Quantity.

Among the popular drinks were mad dog and dragon's milk. Their main constituent was ale of different degrees of age and strength flavored with ginger and similar hot stuff. Mad dog was the stronger of the two. It was popular among gentlemen of ancient Pistol's stamp, who usually wanted something to grip their throats and put fire into their eyes. Toppers owe a great deal to this same mad dog. He it was that introduced the custom, popular in other lands besides England, of easing the effects of overindulgence by taking "a pair of the dog that bit you."

The fastidious Briton of the olden times was also mighty hard to please as to the qualities of wine. We find record of his nicety in this regard as far back as the twelfth century. An old manuscript in the British museum tells us what wine was most prized: "It should be clear like the tears of a penitent, so that a man may see distinctly to the bottom of his glass; its color should represent the greenness of a buffalo's horn; when drunk, it should descend impetuously like thunder; sweet tasted, like an almond; creeping like a squirrel; leaping like a roebuck; strong like the building of a Cistercian monastery; glittering like a spark of fire; subtle like the logic of the schools of Paris; delicate as fine silk, and colder than crystal."

If the Englishman of that day was able to procure this celestial liquor, he was more fortunate than recent toppers and tipplers have been in the triune kingdom. All modern travelers can testify that no such wine is to be had now, either in "dear old London" or elsewhere on the island. Furthermore, the fancy beverages of the Elizabethan period have disappeared and left not a rack behind, unless we dignify such wishy washy stuff as claret punch, which holds the place of honor in most metropolitan barrooms, and port negus, which still lingers in the sickroom, by calling them weak kneed descendants of the sturdy, uncompromising beverages of old.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Close Shave.

A ducky was suing a railroad company for damages caused by the killing of his cow. There was a strong suspicion that he had purposely driven the cow on the track.

"Did you not drive the animal in front of the engine?" asked the lawyer for the road.

"No, sub, I didn't!"

"You'll swear you didn't?"

"Yes, sub, ten times over."

He won the case, but as he pocketed the check for his money some one overheard him say:

"Dat wuz a narrow escape I had, I tell you, but I tole him de truth. It wuzn't me what driv' de cow in front er de engine, but my brother-in-law—he de one done it. I mighty glad dat lawyer stop when he did, 'kase he wuz right in de fambly."—Atlanta Constitution.

Curious Customs.

A curious marriage custom obtains in the island of Himla, just opposite the island of Rhodes. The Greeks, by whom it is peopled, earn their living by the sponge fishery. No girl in this island is allowed to marry until she has brought up a certain number of sponges, which must be taken from a certain depth. In some of the other Greek islands this demonstration of ability is required of the men, and if there are several suitors for the hand of a maiden her father bestows her on the man who can dive best and bring up the largest number of sponges.

Her Nose Also.

She was a bride of only three short months, but she had her troubles and naturally made a confidant of her mother.

"My dear child," said the mother, "if you would have neither eyes nor ears when your husband comes home late from the club, you might be happier."

"Perhaps so," answered the young wife, with an air of weariness, "but what am I to do with my nose?"—Chicago News.

The Tie.

"I hear that Throggins and his wife have separated. What was the trouble?"

"He lost his magnificent tenor voice, and she ceased to care for him."

"Then it was nothing but a vocal cord that bound them."—Chicago Tribune.

All the houses in London and New York could be built out of the lava thrown out by Mount Vesuvius since the first recorded eruption in A. D. 79.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS BY PRUDENTIAL Insurance company. Inquire at 1 o'clock each day, room 10, Foutts building, M. M. Dunlop, assistant superintendent.

BICYCLE—I WOULD BUY A HIGH grade second hand wheel in good condition cheap. Edwin, this office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH \$4,500 TO invest in a well established mercantile business in one of the best towns in the Ohio valley; a good situation goes with investment. Address Merchant, Wellsville, O.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL MURAT Halstead's Great Cuba book; all about Cuba, Spain and war; great excitement; everyone buys it; one agent sold 87 in one day; another made \$13 in one hour, 600 pages; magnificent illustrations; photographs, etc., low price; we guarantee the most liberal terms; freight paid; 20 days credit; outfit free; and 6 two-cent stamps to pay postage. The Bible House, 324 Dearborn street, Chicago.

WANTED—AGENT FOR PRUDENTIAL Insurance company. Good route now open. Apply to B. F. Specht, Assistant Superintendent, room 10, Foutts building, or postoffice box 162.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS for light housekeeping. Must be centrally located. Inquire at this office at once.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SIX ROOM HOUSE, NEARLY new, with lot 30x130, near Fourth and Jefferson. Price \$2,400. Also adjoining lot \$1,100. Inquire this office.

FOR SALE—BUGGY, ALMOST NEW AND in first class condition. Will sell at a big bargain. For full particulars inquire of J. S. McIntosh, Ray's livery stable, City Livery.

For Sale.

Two desirable houses in West End. A new 7 roomed house, fronting on Lisbon road. A 4 roomed house, fronting in Fairview street; in good repair. For full particulars, terms, price, etc., apply at 291 Lincoln avenue.

FOR SALE—A 4-ROOMED HOUSE, WITH lot 40x100, on Lincoln avenue. Price, \$2,350. Apply to J. P. Hanton, 315 Lincoln avenue.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—NICE SIX ROOMED HOUSE, with all modern conveniences. Nicely located. For full particulars, inquire at this office.

THE Union Building Loan and Trust Co.,

OF EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

Incorporated under the laws of Ohio under state inspection.

Authorized Capital, \$300,000.

SHARES \$100 EACH.

For Borrowers and Investors.

LOANS MADE FROM \$100 UP.

J. M. Kelly, president; Geo. W. Burford, vice president; S. T. Herbert, secretary; N. G. Macrum, treasurer; G. Y. Travis, attorney.

Board of Directors—J. M. Kelly, vice president First National Bank; Geo. W. Burford, Secretary the Burford Bros. Pottery Co.; H. A. Keffer, secretary the Potters' Co-Operative Co.; S. T. Herbert, city treasurer; G. Y. Travis, attorney at law; Cornelius Cronin, secretary and treasurer the Standard Pottery Co.; J. T. Smith, president the J. T. Smith Lumber Co.; T. V. Milligan, Jr., secretary and treasurer the Eagle Hardware Co.; N. G. Macrum, cashier First National Bank.

Depository: First National Bank.

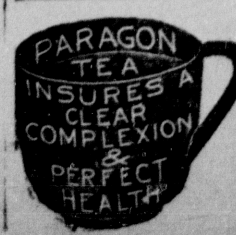
For full information apply to any of the above named gentlemen or agent of the Company.

Temporary Office: Grand Opera House Block, Office of Herbert & Travis.

The Connelly Gas Regulator

is metallic throughout, to sliding or rubbing contact of metals, or parts at any point. This eliminates all friction. Insures accurate and reliable regulation of pressure and prevents wear. It will hold your gas fires to the exact point you set them at all hours during day or night. Your incandescent burners will give a much better light and the mantles will last twice as long with accurately regulated pressure. All waste of gas due to excessive or variation of pressure is prevented by this regulator, whether used for light or heat, and on all kinds of burners or heating appliances. We can submit hundreds of testimonials in support of every point claimed for this regulator. Catalogue on application.

M. B. ADAM, Agt.,
EAST LIVERPOOL, O.



Is Your Head Clear? Do you feel boundless energy in your blood? You can have these and renewed vitality by taking a dose of Paragon Tea before retiring. For Stomach Cured. 25 cents for one month's treatment. All drug stores. Send 2 cent stamp for sample. S. A. ZEIL & CO. Cleveland, O.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	335	337	339	341	359
	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM
Pittsburgh	11:45	11:30	11:40	11:00	17:30
Rochester	6:40	2:15	5:25	11:50	8:17
Beaver	6:45	2:20	5:30	11:55	8:24
Vanport	6:50	2:25	5:35	11:59	8:29
Industry	7:00	2:30	5:40	12:04	8:41
Cooks Ferry	7:05	2:35	5:45	12:09	8:46
Smiths Ferry	7:10	2:40	5:50	12:14	8:51
East Liverpool	7:20	2:49	5:59	12:20	8:54
Wellsville	7:33	3:00	6:12	12:40	9:15
Wellsville	7:42	3:05	6:17	12:45	
Wellsville Shop	7:46	3:09	6:21	12:49	
Yellow Creek	7:52	3:15	6:27	12:55	
Hammondsville	8:00	3:23	6:35	1:03	
Irontide	8:04	3:27	6:39	1:07	
Salineville	8:19	3:38	6:50	1:17	
Bayard	8:27	3:46	6:58	1:25	
Alliance	8:30	3:49	7:01	1:28	
Ravenna	10:05	4:38	7:50	2:35	
Hudson	10:40	5:05	8:25	3:10	
Cleveland	11:02	5:25	8:45	3:30	
Cleveland	12:10	6:25	9:45	4:30	
Wellsville	7:42	3:10	6:55	12:55	11:02
Wellsville Shop	7:46	3:14	6:59	1:00	11:06
Yellow Creek	7:52	3:19	7:04	1:05	11:11
Port Homer	8:03	3:27	7:15	1:13	11:21
Empire	8:10	3:34	7:22	1:20	11:28
Chillicothe	8:17	3:41	7:29	1:27	11:35
Yorkville	8:21	3:45	7:33	1:31	11:39
Costonia	8:28	3:52	7:40	1:38	11:46
Steubenville	8:44	4:08	7:56	1:54	12:02
Mingo Jc.	8:44	4:08	7:56	1:54	12:02
Stouffville	8:51	4:15	8:03	2:01	12:09
Brilliant	8:58	4:22	8:10	2:08	12:16
Rush Run	9:07	4:32	8:19	2:17	12:25
Portland	9:14	4:39	8:26	2:24	12:32
Yorkville	9:19	4:44	8:31	2:29	12:37
Martins Ferry	9:32	5:02	8:45	2:42	12:50
Bridgeport	9:40	5:10	8:53	2:50	12:58
Bellefleur	9:50	5:20	9:05	3:00	1:10

Eastward.	340	336	338	340	4
	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM
Bellefleur	14:45	19:00	14:45	11:00	12:45
Bridgeport	4:53	9:09	4:54	11:10	12:56
Martins Ferry	5:01	9:15	5:02	11:16	13:05
Yorkville	5:10	9:24	5:11	11:25	13:14
Portland	5:15	9:28	5:16	11:29	13:18
Rush Run	5:20	9:33	5:21	11:34	13:23
Brilliant	5:28	9:41	5:29	11:42	13:31
Mingo Jc.	5:35	9:48	5:36	11:49	13:38
Steubenville	5:44	9:56	5:45	11:58	13:46
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Elliottsville	6:11	10:23	6:12	12:25	14:13
Empire	6:13	10:30	6:14	12:27	14:15
Port Homer	6:20	10:37	6:21	12:34	14:22
Yellow Creek	6:26	10:43	6:27	12:40	14:28
Wellsville Shop	6:31	10:48	6:32	12:45	14:33
Wellsville	6:35	10:50	6:36	12:49	14:35
Wellsville	7:42	3:10	6:55	12:55	14:42
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Ravenna	10:05	4:38	7:50	2:35	16:31
Hudson	10:40	5:05	8:25	3:10	17:06
Cleveland	11:02	5:25	8:45	3:30	17:28
Cleveland	12:10	6:25	9:45	4:30	18:28
Wellsville	6:45	11:00	6:51	3:10	13:50
East Liverpool	6:57	11:10	7:00	3:20	14:01
Smiths Ferry	7:07	11:20	7:08	3:30	14:12
Cooks Ferry	7:20	11:26	7:21	3:38	14:20
Industry	7:25	11:31	7:26	3:42	14:25
Vanport	7:34	11:40	7:35	3:50	14:34
Beaver	7:40	11:45	7:41	3:55	14:39
Pittsburgh	7:50	11:55	7:51	4:05	14:49
Pittsburgh	8:50	12:40	8:50	5:10	15:50

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 331 and 342, and Parlor Cars on Nos. 337 and 338 between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. No. 336 connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. No. 340 for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. Nos. 335 and 337 connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. Nos. 340 and 360 connect with Nos. 335 and 337 at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager,
E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent,
1128-97-11 PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

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THE NEWS REVIEW

Own a Part of the Earth.

Houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city, ranging in price from \$500 to \$10,000, for cash or on easy terms. Prices are lower now than they will be in 60 days. Call and we will show you them. "No trouble to show goods."

Elijah

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bona fide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Read our Columbus special correspondence in today's issue. Blaque Wilson knows what he is talking about.

Today is little pay.

The erection of a larger scale at the Murphy pottery has been completed.

The printers at the Goodwin pottery were laid off yesterday for a few days.

Brakeman Copeland was running as an extra on the early Cleveland train this morning.

Professor Baxter and his acrobats entertained the members of the Chevalier club last evening.

The Rechabites at their meeting Monday evening will confer the second degree on four candidates.

The painters who have been working at the freight depot for some time will complete their work this afternoon.

A number of fishermen have already tried their luck at Smith's Ferry, but none of them have succeeded in getting as much as a bite.

The condition at the Kittanning pottery remains unchanged, and both the manager and men are firm in their determination to win the strike.

The funeral of William Azdell took place this morning from his late residence near Calcutta. Interment was made at the Calcutta cemetery.

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Capital, - - - \$100,000
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ALL THE NEWS

In the NEWS REVIEW

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bonafide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
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TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Read our Columbus special correspondence in today's issue. Blaque Wilson knows what he is talking about.

Today is little pay.

The erection of a larger scale at the Murphy pottery has been completed.

The printers at the Goodwin pottery were laid off yesterday for a few days.

Brakeman Copeland was running as an extra on the early Cleveland train this morning.

Professor Baxter and his acrobats entertained the members of the Chevalier club last evening.

The Rechabites at their meeting Monday evening will confer the second degree on four candidates.

The painters who have been working at the freight depot for some time will complete their work this afternoon.

A number of fishermen have already tried their luck at Smith's Ferry, but none of them have succeeded in getting as much as a bite.

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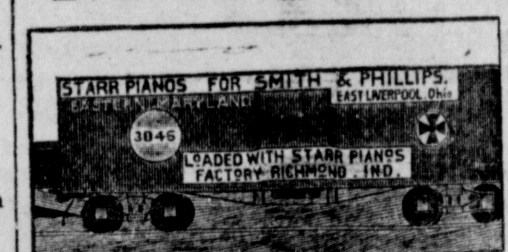
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